THE HINDOO PATRIOT

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CALCUTTA

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 2ND JANUARY.

BY THE LAST English Mail the *Times'* article on the threatened Income tax has come to hand. We are sorry we cannot give it *in extenso*, but we will give a few extracts. The *Times* has ably marshalled all the arguments against the Income tax. It says:

It is said that the tax is to be imposed in order to allow of the repeal of the remaining duties on cotton. If we were free in India to consider the incidence of taxation from a purely scientific point of view, this policy would, no doubt, have a good deal to recommend it. The customs duty on cotton is mainly a protective duty, and as such it is condemned by economic principle. But if it is now to be repealed it will be repealed not so much in deference to economic principle as in obedience to the demands of English traders. Even so there would be no objection to its repeal if the Indian Exchequer were rich enough to dispense with the revenue it brings; but since its repeal must be followed by the imposition of a new tax, the whole question resolves itself into one of policy and expediency, in which the interests and even the prejudices of Indian taxpayers are entitled to the first consideration. If financial considerations forbid the Indian Government to abandon the cotton duties without providing an equivalent, political considerations of the first moment should equally forbid the adoption of a substitute infinitely more distasteful to those whose interests should be the first to be regarded, The question really resolves itself into the very old one of direct and indirect taxation. Indirect taxation is, of course, the stronghold of protection all over the world. It is the old story, as BAPTIST used to say, of what is seen and what is not seen. The taxpayer, whether Indian or European, feels the pinch at once when a certain sum of money, small or great, is transferred from his own pocket to the wallet of the tax-gatherer. In India, moreover, he is even more vexed by the manner in which the demand is made, by the inquisition it involves into his private affairs, than by the demand itself. Even for such a necessity as salt he prefers to pay a higher price than he need rather than have to declare his income and to give up a slice of it. On cotton goods he hardly feels the tax, and even if he does it involves no sacrifice of his pride or his privacy to pay it To replace the cotton duties by an income-tax is not only to replace an in direct tax hardly felt as a burden by a direct one peculiarly hateful to every native of India, but to terrify the native taxpayer by the fear that it may be raised indefinitely. If cotton goods are too costly, he can purchase a smaller quantity; even if salt is dear he can economize its consumption to some extent; but the income-tax, whether its actual amount is small or great, is a burden from which there is no escape, It induces the native to believe that government is mere oppression, that his labour is taxed, not for his own welfare, but for the benefit of an alien race, and it fills him with suspicion of his rulers and with positive hatred for those of his own countrymen who are directly concerned in the collection of the tax.

We believe Lord Ripon has set his face against the Income tax. We also hear that Major Baring is opposed to the enlargment of the basis of the License tax.

AT THE LAST meeting of the Calcutta Municipality the following resolution was passed *in memoriam* of Mr. W. M. Souttar, late Chairman of the Corporation:

That "the Commissioners have recieved with profound sorrow the intelligence of the death of Mr. W. M. Souttar and desire, to put on record their sense of the sad loss, which the Corporation has sustained by this melancholy event. Although Mr. Souttar was not in strong health when he held the office of Chairman, still by his great administrative ability, tact, his economical spirit and hearty co-operation with his colleagues, and his single minded zeal and devotion to the interest of the Municipality, he endeared himself to the Commissioners. and rendered services to the Corporation of which they will always cherish a grateful recollection."

On the motion of Mr. McAlpin, seconded by Babu Jodu Lal Mullick, it was resolved that a portrait or a bust of the lamented deceased be kept as a memorial, and that subscriptions for this purpose be raised from among the Commissioners and officers of the Municipality.

MR. GRANT-DUFF, the new Governor of Madras, in opening the new building for the Sadapet Agricultural College, made a pregnant speech, from which we make the following extract:

We English have passed through many phases during our brief rule in India—the pacificatory phase, when we beat down armed wrong and gave the land rest from internal wars; the railway building phase, which first made it possible for India to be something more than an aggregate of provinces; the codifying phase, when we established in the land a new idea of justice and to some extent a new morality; the educational phase, when we opened to studious and aspiring youth the long hived up knowledge of the West.

And, Mr. Grant-Duff added, we are now entering on the agricultural phase. It is certainly the most important at the present day.

WE ARE GLAD to observe that *Allen's Indian Mail* has taken up the question of reciprocity of trade between England and India, which we discussed in these columns the other day. Our contemporary says:

The fanatical party once known as the Manchester school, whose head-quarters are now transferred to Birmingham, would force orur helpless dependency, India, to admit our manufactured goods (that is, virtually, the whole of our exports) duty-free; whilst they insist on taxing heavily the tobacco and the tea which India has to send us, and they refuse to offer the slightest encouragement to Indian grain, Indian cotton, Indian flour, with which Bombay and Calcutta could supply our utmost needs as cheaply as America and Russia, if only the trade were turned into right channels by a little temporary fostering.

But what does Manchester care for India?

TUESDAY, 3RD JANUARY.

IT WILL BE remembered that last year considera ble agitation was made regarding the arrest of zenana ladies in execution of civil court decrees. With reference to this subject the Government of India has issued a circular to the Local Governments, from which we give the following extract:

"Instances having recently been brought to notice in which *Purda nashin* women have been arrested in execution of the decrees of Civil Courts, the Government of India has had under consideration the question of amending the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedures bearing upon this point. Before, however, coming to any final conclusion on this subject, the Governor-General in Council thinks it desirable to deal with the larger question of abolishing imprisonment for debt, and for this purpose to inquire whether any sufficient reason exist for the continued maintenance in India of the present system;

The Government of India has accordingly invited an expression of opinion from the Local Governments on the subject.

WE HAVE RECIEVED a lengthy communication on the recent order of the Government of India directing the permanent location of some of the Government offices at Simla. We need not insert the whole letter, it will be sufficient if we present the gist of the writer's objections. He deprecates the change, which would entail upon the State heavy increase of expenditure, and subject the poor employes to great hardships, especially during the winter months. On the subject of additional expense he shows that for every clerk on Rs.20, 30, 50, and 100, a month the Government will be put to the extra expense of Rs. 48, as 5 and pies 4 over and above the fixed pay, and for every assistant on Rs. 200,300, and 400, the additional expense will be at the rate of Rs. 58 a month, and these additions will comprise family allowance, grain allowance and proportion of house rent the employes will be entitled to; higher rate of pensions for the allowances being declared to be personal, would count towards pension, and this additional expenditure would be entailed upon the State without serving any useful purpose.

WE HAVE received an interesting letter from a *Native Christian* from Unao in Oudh. A Society has been established for promoting the interests of Native Christians in India. The writer protests against the aims and aspirations of this Society, which it would appear from the tenour of our correspondent's letter is one of a political character. He says, "when we enjoy peace and security and also immunity from persecution we have all that we want. If we aspire for more we show a craving for worldly greatness, which is inconsistent with our professio ns."

THE SOCIETY mentioned above, as we stated in a previous issue, has petitioned Government for exemption from the operation of the Indian Arms Act. Our correspondent deprecates this movement. He would gladly be in the same boat with his Hindu and Mahomedan fellow-countrymen and not claim a previlege, which the latter do not enjoy. "If arms be required for any particular purpose," observes our correspondent, "why not obtain them by the payment of a fee like others of our countrymen. We want a shield for our defence, not rifles and guns."

THE FOLLOWING is from our Gossain-Durgapore Correspondent:

"The Shaw brothers of Amla have generously responded to the call of the Sub-divisional officer of Choadangah to bear a share of the expenses for the metalling of the Choadanga Bazar. They have offered two lacs of bricks free of carriage and Rs. 100 in cash, the shop-keepers have raised among themselves Rs. 500. It were to be wished that the sub-divisional officer had been equally earnest in affording relief to the fever-stricken people of his division. By the bye I may mention that the Civil Hospital Assistant sent here by Government has already seen 600 patients in this village alone, whom he has also supplied with medicines. He must have seen more within the next four days after his first visit."

WEDNESDAY 4TH JANUARY.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us as follows:

With reference to your remark in your issue of the 7th November 1881 that "it is believed, that the Government does not like the independence which some Munsiffs show in the disposal of Government suits," I beg to submit to your readers the following extract from the judgment of the High Court Judges in the case of the Collector of 24-Pergunnas on behalf of the Government of India *versus* Jogendra Chunder Ghose, decided on the 11th June 1880:

After stating the facts Mr. Justice Louis S. Jackson says, "this judgment contained a great number of observations and reflections on the conduct of the Government and its officers, which were in general superfluous and which we consider to have been unbecoming. The Subordinate Judge entirely mistakes his duty when he, one public officer, undertakes to sit in judgment on the Collector, another public officer, for the purpose of impartial blame or administering reproof. It is the business of the revenue officers of Government to watch over the interests of the State and to take all steps which the law allows and a wise administration dictates, for the protection of these interests. In the execution of this duty, these officers may overstep the limits of their power and may do some act which infringe on the rights of others, and where that is done the policy of an enlightened Govrnment has permitted the least of its court of justice to step in and restore to the suiter that which was been unlawfully taken from him. But it by no means follows that the presiding officer is to consider himself entitled to lecture every functionary whose conduct come, under observation in the case from the Deputy Collector to the Lieutenant-Governor." After going into merits he affirms the judgment of the Subordinate Judge and observes, we think the judgment of the court was substantially right and we consider that the plaintiff (Jogendra Chunder Ghose) was entitled to recover possesion of the land with costs of suit. We think it is much to be regretted that the Government should have taken so important a step affecting so seriously the rights of others without resorting to legal advice."

The Subordinate Judge concerned in this case was Baboo Kristomohun Mukerjee B. L. of the 24-Pergunnas. Would you wonder after this that in the long list of promotions made in the last *Calcutta Gazette* this gentleman has been passed over by two of his juniors, one of whom does not know English at all.

JUSTICE.

IT IS STATED THAT that the German gardeners, who give much attention to the cultivation of violets, have succeeded in transforming the nature of that modest flower. By preventing it from blossoming for some years, and training it to grow upright, they produce small violet-trees of palm-like appearance, about 5½ inches high, crowned with leaves and luxuriant blossoms.

CURIOUS as it may seem, there has been a good deal of fun going on at the trial of Guiteau, General Garfield's assassin. For instance, the prosecuting attorney, putting a hypothetical case to a withness, used the words—"comm n, vulgar criminal," at which Guiteau shouted out—"there is nothing vulgar about this case; it is all high-toned;" which produced "much laughter" in the Court. Again, a medical witness said that Guiteau's mental disease appeared to him to be paresis. Counel wanted to know the meaning of the word, and the prisoner said—"Give us English, Doctor, we are all plain people and do not understand Greek." The same witness explained that in original insanity, if the cranium is divided into *two equal parts*, one part will be *larger than the other*. This rather Hibernian explanation convulsed the Court with laughter, the prisoner joining heartily in it, and exclaiming.—"That's my case exactly, only one side of my head is *smaller* than the other." Another witness, speaking of a political speech delivered by Guiteau as a "ridiculous and disjointed affair," was interrupted by the prisoner, who, amongst other things said—"I would rather be hanged as a man than acquitted as a fool." Let him be hanged whether "as a man or as a fool."

WE ARE EXCEEDINGLY SORRY to learn that the proceeds of the Fancy Fair at the Gate on New Year's day, amounting to Rs. 6000, have been abstracted. We have since learnt that the greater

portion of the stolen money has been recovered and that the thief has been arrested.

A BANQUET of a novel kind was recently given in Germany. Amongst other unusual dishes, there were cutlets of lion, or rather lioness, a ragout of badger, a bustard, and a crane stuffed with chestnuts and plums. But it was the unanimous opinion of the diners that the crocodile far transcended all the other novelties. The scent of the meat is said to be singularly appetising. There was something like enthusiasm amonst *gourmets* as to the delight of crocodile's flesh.

AT the sale of the Sunderland Library, the property of the Duke of Marlborough, the great excitement was the bidding for an old Bible, dated 1462, vellum, the first Bible printed with a date. It was profusely illuminated, and after a sharp competition between Messrs. Ellis and Quarritch, the latter secured the venerable tome for £1,600.

During the month of December 1881 twenty eight thousand seven hundred and seventy-four persons visited the Indian Museum. Of natives there were 22,822 males and 4,756 females and of Europeans 879 males and 317 females. The daily average of visitors was 1,106.

THURSDAY, 5TH JANUARY.

AN INTERESTING agricultural experiment has been made in Madras. Some land had been thrown out of cultivation in consequence of the famine. This land was taken up by Mr. Sabapathy Moodeliar, who determmed to try the effect of deep ploughing, and manuring with Town Sewage, on the cotton and cholum crops, which are the ordinary staples of the district of Bellary, in which the experiment is being tried. The results were so effective, that the neighbouring ryots have been at once converted to Sabapathy Moodeliar's mode of cultivation, and they have gone to him with orders for 300 ploughs of the same description as that he himself had been using. Our ryots will take to any staple or mode of cultivation, if it will pay them.

THE EARTHQUAKE of Saturday, December 31st, does not appear to have been felt further west than Benares.

A CORRESPONDENT, a tea planter, writes to us to say with reference to the new Emigration Bill that the first thing which a planter should attend to is the supply of good water. All deaths, he says, arise from want of good drinking water; measures he is of opinion should be taken to prevent coolies from taking stale rice cooked over night, and fried rice and dall. The law on the subject, he says, should be as simple as possible; he is in favour of five years' contract, and thinks that if the cooly works for ten or twelve years, he is really well off.

IT IS considered probable that the Duke of Connought will be given an Indian Command.

WE ARE SORRY to notice that the old established firm of Robert and Chariol of this city has suspended payment. Reuter announces that "Joseph Alexander Chariol, of Bordeaux, has failed for £600,000, and absconded."

FRIDAY, 6TH JANUARY.

OUR GOSSAIN-DURGAPUR Correspondent writes.:

Dr. Bose, the Civil Surgeon of Furridpore, now Dr. K. G. Gupta's *locum tenens* paid a flying visit to Belgachi which is suffering much from the epidemic fever. But not having heard any thing regarding the results of his visit I cannot say what they have been.

There was a hard competition for a license for the Distillery of this place, though the fee has been doubled, and the bidding at a very large rate naturally led us to suspect that the demand for liquor has considerably increased, but I am glad to say that our surmises are not correct, the removal of the grog-shops to Holan has been beneficial.

IT WAS stated that Raja Madar Pal of Karauli in Rajputana, an old man of between 50 and 60 years of age, has been deposed by the Government of India in consequence of his tyrannical conduct towards his subjects, whom he has ill-treated in many ways. But this statement has been contradicted. The State lies to the south of Bharatpur, and is separated from Gwalior by the Chambal river; the Chief enjoys a revenue of four lakhs per annum. The Government of India has simply drawn attention to his financial mismanagement.

IT IS STATED that the Puna Sarvajanik Sabha propose to send ten native youths every year without distinction of creed and race to England, France, Germany, Russia, and America for education. The idea is excellent and we wish it every success.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA is laudably desirous to foster private enterprise, but we are afraid it will not succeed much in the printing line. The Government presses, however expensive, must be cheaper compared with the terms which private printers will demand. The former do not work for profit, but the latte must look to profit. Our opinion is confirmed by a letter signed SMALL PICA, which we have received on the subject, but which we cannot publish for want of space.

THERE IS one thing remarkable in Lord Ripon. Whatever his Lordship does, he does with good grace. His letter to the Maharani Jumnabai congratulating her on the restoration of the Baroda Raj to her adopted son is a model letter of politeness.

SATURDAY, 7TH JANUARY.

WE HAVE received Babu Keshub Chunder Sen's new journal developed into "the Liberal and New Dispensation." It is an interesting publication, and we wish it every success.

WE HAVE received a copy of a reprint of the celebrated comic sketches of the late Babu Kaliprosunno Sing, called the *Hutumpacha*. Whether for vividness, brilliancy of wit and humour, or originality this novel is unrivalled in Bengali literature.

THE BANK OF BENGAL has declared a dividend for the last half-year at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum. Including rs. 2,35,00 brought forward from the previous half-year and Rs. 2,65,000 profit from a partial re-valuation of the Bank's investments, the total profits for the half-year ending 31st ult. are Rs. 15,38,000. The dividend now declared absorbs ten lakhs; five are passed to reserve fund, and the small balance to profit and loss.

MR. TUPPER has been appointed Joint-Secretary to the Punjab Government. He is a very able officer, and will make a very efficient Secretary. His notes on the Bengal Rent Bill are remarkable for perspicacity, precision, and completeness.

THE POOR INMATES of the Calcutta Alms House had their Christmas Dinner kindly supplied by the District Charitable Society. They conveyed their thanks in verse to Mr. McGuire, the Governor of the Alms House. Thanks to the generosity of Mr. Keith of Messrs. Gladstone Wyllie & Company they had also their New Year's Day Dinner.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London January 2.—The *Times* publishes a telegram from Paris stating that England and France have agreed to send an identical note to the Khedive of Egypt, guaranteeing effective measures in support of his authority and the maintenance of order in the event of disturbances.

2.—Sir Henry Culwer (? Bulwer) has been appointed Governor of Natal.

3.—A meeting of four thousand landlords was held to-day in Dublin, at which resolutions were adopted, accepting the Land Act, but claiming compensation if the decisions for reduction of rent by the assistant Commissioners should be maintained.

3.—The *Times* publishes to-day a letter from Arabi Bey giving the programme affirms the suzerainty of the Sultan and loyalty to the Khedive, accepts and recognises the necessity of European supervision, but regards it as if a temporary character. The programme further demands representative Government, and that the army, which is the guardian of liberty, should be increased to 18,000 men.

5.—A seizure of arms was made yesterday at Kilrush, County Clare. The *Daily News* publishes a telegram from Durban stating that a serious outbreak of fever has occured amongst the troops in Natal, owing to the fouling of the water courses.

Obituary.—Major-General Henry Burn, Bengal Army; Mr. Bernal Osborne and Professor Draper.

6.—At a Liberal demonstration at Birmingham yesterday, Mr. Bright and Mr. Chamberlain stated that land reform, country franchise, and other measures of reform would engage the attention of Government when the question of Parliamentary procedure is settled. It has transpired that Secretary Blaine sent a circular note last November inviting the Central South American Republics to send delegates to Washington within the month of November to confer upon their common interests and guarantees against foreign interference. *Obituary*.—Lieutenant General Macdonald, Private Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, LieutenantGenerals Burdettand R. Powell, Bombay army.

Paris January 1.—M. Gambetta, having offered an inadequate abatement on the woollen and cotton duties, the English Commissioners have returned to London, leaving Mr. Crowe of the Inland Revenue Office, to discuss technical details. It is believed, that an agreement is impossible.

THE following are the results of the last F. A. and Matriculation examinations in the Calcutta University. In the former 360 have passed, of whom 45 in the 1st, 140 in the 2nd, and 175 in the 3rd division. In point of merit the Presidency College occupies the first place, 14 have passed the first division, three of whom hold the first three places. The General Assembly's Institution occupies the second place in point of numbers, it has passed 41, the first place being held by the Dacca College, the Metropolitan Institution comes 3rd best. At the Entrance Examination 1,399 candidates have passed, of whom 208 in the first, 697 in the second, and 494 in the 3rd division.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the undermentioned publications and periodicals: 1. Bengal Administration Report for 1880-81. 2. General Report of Public Instruction for 1880-81. 3. Statistics of the Working of Indian Railways for half year ending 31st December 1880. 4. Trade and Navigation Returns of British India from 1st April to 30th November 1881. 5. The Orient, an Anglo-Indian, monthly Magazine for January 1882. 6. The Urdu Instructor for January 1882, Vol. 1, No. 1. 7. The Oriental Miscellany for January 1882. 8. An Easy Method of learning English, being a primer in Bengali and English. 9. Sketches by Hutum, Third Edition. 10. Nalini, a Bengali monthly Nos. 7 and 8, for Kartik and Ugrahyan for 1288 Bengalee. 11. Kulpuna, a Bengali ditto Nos. 2 and 3, Vol. II. 12. Acharya, a Bengali ditto, No. 3, Vol. I. 13. Memorial to Sir Lawrence Dilkie in celebration of the Tercentenary of his circumnavigation of the globe. 14. Toufer Sokhon, an Urdu work, by Syud Ameer Ali Khan Bahadur.

SELECTION.

OURSELVES.

(From the Indian Daily News, January 3.)

We wish our contemporary, the *Hindoo Patriot*, a Happy New Year. The paper yesterday entered upon the 29th year of its existence. Of this period the present Editor, Rai Kristodas Pal, Bahadoor, has had charge of the Paper for a term of 20 years. We are glad to seize the opportunity of bearing testimony to the ability and honesty which Rai Kristodas has brought to a great work. His paper to-day fills a larger share of public attention than it ever did, and this success it has well deserved. After such a career so useful not only to native society, but the Government, we think it would only be a graceful act on the part of the Government, if it marked its sense of the varied services of the Editor of the *Patriot* in a manner worthy of its own dignity, and consonant with the value of these services. We are sure that such an act would be as grateful to the European as to the native community.

(From the Indian Daily News, January 7.)

A native contemporary, whose whole business in life appears to be carping and fault-finding, is dissatisfied with us because we took the opportunity the other day to pay a well earned compliment to the editor of the *Hindoo Patriot*. The paper, to which we allude seems to think that we were asking the Government to bestow a title upon Rai Kristodas Pal Bahadoor. Were the Government to do so, it would recieve honouras well as bestow honour; but there are other means and other ways of rewarding high service to the State. Rai Kristodas has spent his life in the service of the public; his merits as a journalist are apparent to all; but whether in the Bengal Council, or in the Municipal Commission, he has for many years been regarded as the working representative of the Hindoo community of Calcutta. We do not hesitate to say that no man of this generation, not even Baboo Hurrish Chunder Mookerjee, with whom we had the pleasure and honour of being personally acquainted, has done so much for the Government, and the people, as Rai Kristodas Pal Bahadoor. His career has been in every sense useful to the public, whether we regard the services he has rendered to the Government, or whether we regard the services he has rendered to the city generally, services in the benefit of which the European community have shared, or whether we regard the way in which he has represented the best section of Hindoo Society. It does not follow we were thinking of a title—in fact a title was only half our thought There is an ancient and well observed native custom by which the State marks its appreciation of good service, in perhaps a more appropriate way than by the conferral of titles; or rather it is a custom by which titles are bestowed but care is taken to secure that the honour shall be properly supported. The Government of India has frequently restored to this custom. We believe that the most recently appointed of the native members of the Legislative Council of India was honoured in this way; so was the late Nawab Ameer Ali, so was Rai Dukhinaranjun Mookerjee; and we thought, and shallalways think that if any native gentleman has claims upon the acknowledgements of the Government of India, it is the man who of all his contemporaries, may be most truly said to have lived a public life with honour to himself and with benefit to his country.

☞ We heartily thank our contemporary for his kind opinion and wishes. We hope we will not be considered egotistical if we say that we prize more the approval of our own conscience than any earthly distinction or reward. ED. *H. P.*

COMMERCIAL.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Saturday, 7th January, 1882.

Our commercial affairs during the present week of the current new year remained much the same as they did at the latter end of the year previous, the same quiet tone continued to prevail over our commercial markets and the same financial difficulties which being aggravated restricted almost all mercantile operations. The piece-goods and yarns slightly advanced.

Exports.—This market has also been very quiet. The only transactions of importance were in Indigo and Tea; about 2,700 chests of the former have further been removed from the market, leaving only one-fourth of the seasons produced unsold.

Tea.—14,517 boxes were put up for sale on the 4th instant, all found buyers except 701 boxes; there was a good demand without any alteration in prices.

Rice.—About 44,000 bags of 2 mds. each of the following descriptions have found buyers at the prices quoted:

Table (gross)	...	1-14 to 2-2
Kookrahatee	...	1-5 to 1-6
Ballam	...	1-10 to 1-15-6
Kheeari	...	1-10 to 1-11
Raree	...	1-8 to 1-11
Mooghee (old)	...	1-12 to 2

Prices are likely to continue easy as the supplies have been very large.

MONETARY.

The scarcity for money has continued to be felt more and more ane rates for interest have enhanced both at the open market and the banks. The Bank of Bengal on last Thursday raised one per cent. of its rates of interest and discount all round.

GOVT. SECURITIES.

Have rather been quiet in consequence of financial difficulties and prices have come down to,

for 4 %	...	100-8 to 100-10
and for 4½ %	...	109.

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The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, JANUARY 9, 1882.

THE INLAND EMIGRATION BILL PASSED.

AT LAST THURSDAY'S sitting of the Vice-regal Council the Inland Emigration Bill was passed. We thank the Council for the studious attention it has paid to public criticisms on the Bill. Time was when the Council used to pooh-pooh public opinion, particularly when it emanated from natives, but a change has happily come over the spirit of the time. If our rulers in the past shewed any deference to public opinion, it was only when the White man shrieked, but the growing interest which the British public have of late begun to take in Indian matters has naturally enough given necessary prominence to native opinion. The British public when they enquire about Indian opinion mean the opinion of the children of the soil, and every publicist or M. P., who takes interest in Indian questions, first takes steps to study organs of native opinion. This amiable attitude of the English mind has acted beneficially on the official mind in India, and the result is certainly greater attention to Indian Public Opinion than before. This is a good and gratifying sign of the times. It should be borne in mind that the agitation against the Inland Emigration Bill has proceeded from the native community alone. And there has been a remarkable consensus of opinion among them on the subject. If we had space, we could have given copious extracts from the columns of our contemporaries both Indo-English and vernacular, shewing how unanimous are they in condemnation of the Bill. Some of them have even taxed us for not speaking out earlier against the Bill, forgetting that we wrote both when the Bill of the Commission first appeared in January last and also when it was introduced into the Council at Simla. The British Indian Association as was expected took the lead in memorializing the Viceroy in Council against the Bill, and we are glad to note that it was followed up by the Indian Association. Thanks above all are due to the Hon'ble the Maharaja Jotendra Mohun Tagore Bahadur C. S. I. for getting the Bill postponed. But neither the British Indian Association, nor the Native Press, nor the Maharaja would have been able to make their voices heard, if the statesman at the head of the Government had not consented to give them a hearing. Lord Ripon from the time he has landed in this country has been most eager to inform himself of genuine native opinion. His Lordship has always given the utmost encouragement to the expression of native opinion, and if we were at liberty we could mention more than one subject in which His Excellency has brought round the opinion of His Council in conformity with native opinion. To the same desire to consult native opinion so generously cherished by His Excellency we owed the postponement of the Bill, and His Excellency we believe is now satisfied how reasonable was the prayer of the British Indian Association and the request of Maharaja Jotendromohun Tagore for the postponement of the measure. The Bill was re-committed to the Select Committee, who had also the benefit of the Maharaja's advice. The memorial of the British Indian Association was considered by the Select Committee, and a few of its suggestions were adopted by them. Whatever the opinion of other members of the Council regarding the memorial of the British Indian Association, His Excellency the Viceroy it would seem did not think lightly of it. The Association had represented that the coolies were poor and ignorant, and that due care should be taken to explain to them the nature of the contract they were not unfrequently inveigled into, and referring to this point His Excellency said, "I know that my honorable friend Mr. Rivers Thompson has considered this point to be one of great importance, and we are aware that the British Indian Association has made some useful suggestions upon it; there are also other useful suggestions in their memorial, but this one is to my mind the most important." But there would have been no time to consider these suggestions, if His Excellency had not consented to the postponement of the Bill.

We have neither time nor space in this issue to dwell at length on the debate upon the Bill. It occupied nearly three hours, and almost every member had something to say on the subject. The memorial of the British Indian Association and the articles in the *Patriot* were the chief topics of discussion. The debate, if not well balanced in more than one respect, was an animated one, and if some members were a trifle excited and spoke somewhat strongly, we do not at all blame them for it. There is so seldom life in our Councils that we are glad that some of the speeches were markedly vivacious, though these were at our own expense. We can give and take, and have therefore no objection to the hits aimed at us. We may answer our critics in our next; we may have to indulge in another and yet another "handful of rhetorical weed" in our anxious and well-meant effort to cure that obstinate of all diseases, intellectual diarrhœa, which so delights to prey on aged idiosyncrasy. We cannot too deeply sympathize with Maharajah Jotendra Mohun Tagore in the position he occupied; his was the solitary Indian voice raised in Council against the Bill, while all the other members sang *io pæans* in praise of it. But the Maharajah did his part boldly, manfully, and nobly, and the country ought to feel proud of him. He justly said that as the Bill had been settled in the Executive Council, it would be useless to move formal amendments and so he contented himself with general remarks and recorded his vote against it. We have gone through the long debate, though somewhat hastily for want of leisure, and while we thank the Hon'ble Members for kindly bestowing so much attention upon us, we must confess that we do not see even a single syllable in their phillippics, which invalidates our main position. Some members wondered why there was more opposition to the Bill now than to similar Bills before. They evidently forgot that there was no less opposition to the obnoxious clauses of the Coolly Acts before than now, but the past Bills were based on different lines. Nothing could be more harrowing than the state of things described by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor at last Thursday's sitting of the Council, which as His Honor said first led to legislation on the subject. His Honor remarked that every shipment of coolies to tea districts was attended with great mortality,—a mortality reaching, in one instance, as high as 50 per cent. A Committee appointed by Government reported that "coolies were shipped in large batches without any arrangement to secure order or cleanliness; that uncooked food was issued without cooks to prepare it; that the medical charge of the coolies in many cases was left to ignorant *chupprassies*, who were entrusted with small supplies of medicine, with the uses of which they were, of course, as ignorant as the men to whom they administered it; that, in other cases, unqualified Medical officers were sent in charge; that labourers were embarked in some instances almost in a dying state; and that overcrowded flats were lashed to steamers day and night, and the coolies on board were thus deprived of their only chance of free ventilation. Practically the supply of labourers was, they found, an ordinary commercial transaction between the native contractor and the Planter, 'all parties considering their duty and responsibility discharged when the living are landed and the cost of the dead adjusted.'" This was as much as Wilberforce and his noble compatriots ever urged against the horrors of the "middle passage." We doubt very much if they urged anything like a mortality of 50 per cent. or the irony of doling out uncooked rice for food. It was to put a stop to such horrors that the iron hand of power was put forth, and it was not to be expected that any honest man would raise his voice against it. The attempt now is to remove that hand, and hence the hue and cry, for verily nothing has transpired of late to show that with the hand removed the old state of things may not be restored.

The law was fair enough for the cooly until it was amended by Sir George Campbell in 1873. It was then the agency of the Garden Sirdar was introduced, and this class of recruiter was practically exempted from the restrictions of the law. The Garden Sirdar had been employed by the Planter, but he had then no legal status. Sir George Campbell's Bill legalized it, but under Sir George's Act the Garden Sirdar could not engage more than 20 coolies, whereas under Mr. Thomson's Act he can engage them *ad libitum*. We demanded that the Contractor and the Garden Sirdar should be placed on an equal footing; the British Indian Association said the same, and the Maharaja Jotindra Mohun Tagore was of the same opinion. Even the *Pioneer*, which is naturally on the side of the planter, is constrained to admit the justice of our demand. Our contemporary says:

"With regard to the responsibilities of the engagers of labour the opponents of the Bill appear to have a certain amount of reason on their side. On this point the arguments brought forward by the British Indian Association are certainly worthy of consideration. "If," say the memorialists, "the precautions prescribed in the case of the contractor have been suggested by a humane consideration for the labourer, surely the same consideration ought to apply to the labourer who may be engaged by the garden sardar. To enforce them in one case and not to do so in the other, would be not only unequal legislation, but would practically encourage the engagement of labourers through an agency which would be less expensive and irksome, because it is less controlled, and therefore more liable to abuse." This is sound reasoning, and as a clause might be added imposing equal responsibilites on all engagers of labour without in any way interfering with the spirit or scope of the new Bill, it is to be hoped that the request of the memorialists in this particular may be granted."

But this "sound reasoning" has not been listened to. On the contrary those, who have urged it, have been stigmatized as friends or champions of the contractor, forgetting that to them the contractor and the garden sirdar were alike. If the invidious distinction made between the contractor and the garden-sirdar had been removed, and if some of the outrageous provisions, which strike at the root of fair principles of jurisprudence and the liberty of the subject, had been amended, we would have been content. We would not have then ventured to chracterize the Bill as one-sided.

But the Council has passed the Bill. It remains to be seen what verdict the British public will pass upon it. We have fought for the mute, the ignorant the helpless, and we will consider ourselves amply repaid, if our voice reach the shores of England. Throughout this struggle we were quite aware that we were carrying on an unequal contest. On the one hand there were arrayed the whole European community, both official and non-official, having more or less direct interest in tea, and on the other were poor coolies, who were speechless, and whose cause was spoused from a pure sense of duty and humanity by such weak champions as our humble selves. We may be ridiculed, abused, aye, threatened, but we will not leave the path of duty or sacrifice the cause of humanity for any earthly consideration whatever. This may be condemned as "brag," but we humbly submit it is the honest outpouring of honest conviction. We are, however, sorry for one thing. His Excellency the Viceroy seems to think that he has been accused of promoting "the interests of one class in preference to another." We are not conscious of having preferred such an accusation against His Excellency, and we do not believe that any sensible person will have the hardihood to make such a charge. During the last twenty months we have seen enough of His Lordship to believe, as we have repeatedly said in these columns, that he is thoroughly conscientious and honest, that he goes straight in the path of his duty, that he looks to the interests of the people without leaning one side or the other, that he is always actuated by a noble desire to do justice to all without distinction of color, creed or country. Of course it is our misfortune to differ from His Lordship in the matter of this Bill, but we do not for a moment believe or say that His Excellency has knowingly sacrificed the cooly for the sake of the planter. His Excellency, however, is placed in a peculiarly difficult position. The whole European community by whom he is surrounded 23 out of 24 hours of his life smack of tea.

Most of the official and non-official Europeans, whom it is his duty to consult in public matters, hold shares in tea concerns, and though excellent men themselves, they cannot be expected to be devoid of a feeling of self-interest. And it is to these sources the Viceroy must look for information on the subject. His Excellency has, doubtless, done all that he thought was necessary to be done for the benefit of the poor cooly from the information laid before him, and in so far he has certainly done his duty. His conduct in this business has been throughout that of a calm, conscientious, and even-minded statesman, though unhappily for us we cannot agree with him on all points. We would venture to remind his his Lordship in the words of the poet:

Laws grind the poor, and rich men rule the Law.

THE PROPOSED SCHEME OF DIRECT TAXATION.

THE latest rumour in connection with the proposed scheme of direct taxation is that the Government of India does not contemplate the revival of the income tax, but the extension of the license tax to the official and professional classes. We do not know what foundation there is for this rumour, though it comes from our generally well-informed contemporary of the *Englishman*. We have, however, heard that nothing of the kind is contemplated. Be that as it may, we take the liberty to submit a few general remarks on the subject for the consideration of the Viceroy and the Finance Minister.

The extension of the license tax to the professional and official classes is no new idea. It was, as the reader may remember, actually proposed by the Government of Lord Lytton. Towards the close of the Simla season of 1879 Sir John Strachey introduced into the Viceroy's Legislative Council a Bill to extend the license tax to the official and professional classes. This led to a vigorous agitation in the Anglo-Indian Press against the proposed measure, and Lord Lytton and Sir John Strachey thought fit to abandon it. They could not command the courage to impose a new tax on European officials and professional men, who are influential enough to make themselves heard. There can be no doubt that from an abstract point of view the exemption of the official and professional classes from the license tax cannot be iustified so long as that tax exists. But some important considerations are involved in the case, and these demand careful attention. From the moment Lord Ripon assumed charge of the Government of India and Major Baring succeeded Sir John Strachey as Finance Minister, we have entertained a strong hope that the license tax would be done away with at the earliest possible opportunity, and there was nothing in Major Baring's first Budget to disappoint it. On the contrary, there was something in it which strengthened the hope. Referring to the resuscitation of the Famine Insurance Fund, the Finance Minister said: "Like any other policy it is liable to change; but the particular point on which I wish to lay some stress is, that the amount to be provided as an insurance againt famine is only so far dependent upon the receipts from the License-Tax and the Public Work Cesses that those receipts go to swell the general revenue and by so much facilitate the execution of the policy in question. There is no special connection between the amount so provided and the amount received from the License-Tax or the Public Work Cesses. Those taxes have never yielded so large a sum as £1,500,000 in any one year." To this admission we attached very great importance, and we thought it would facilitate the way to the repeal of the license-tax. We remarked: "We might fairly look to the abolition of this obnoxious tax next year, if the general condition of the finances would admit of it." Lord Ripon and Major Baring had been in office for too short a time to frame a new financial policy, and, moreover, to use the Finance Minister's own words, the embarrassment caused by the partial occupation of a foreign country being as a dead weight upon the financial situation. Every sensible and right-thinking person agreed with Major Baring that at such a time it would have been inopportune to surrender an existing source of revenue or to attempt any reforms in the fiscal system. We never sympathised with those of our countrymen, who condemned Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues for not reversing the policy of their predecessors the moment they came into power. It was only natural that they should keep matters in *statu quo* until they had had time to study the situation carefully, and we for one did not blame them for doing so. They sent out a new Viceroy, who was bound to examine the state of affairs with his own eyes before he could advise the cabinet to take any decisive step. But the case is now widely different. The Afghan war has been brought to a close, and the new Viceroy and the new Financial Minister have had ample time to consider the results of the practical working of Sir John Strachey's financial policy and examine the situation with their own eyes. If they now decide to retain the license-tax as a permanent source of revenue they will grievously disappoint the expectations, which their high character and liberal sentiments have raised among the people of this country. Moreover, we must not forget that when the House of Commons directed the repeal of the cotton duties, it had the sense of justice to say that the abolition should not be effected until it could be done without imposing additional taxation. Now, if the Government should remit the cotton duties and retain the license tax, it will be acting in direct opposition to the positive orders of the House of Commons. In the event of the retention of the license tax it would merely be an equivocation of terms to say that additional taxation has not been imposed to take the place of the cotton duties, more especially as we have Major Baring's distinct admission that there is no especial connection between the amount provided as an insurance against famine and the amount received from the license tax in order to pave the way to the surrender of the cotton duties. The late Finance Minister was a perfect adept in the art of obscuring and mystifying, and he knew not what political honesty and straightforwardness meant. The receipts from the license tax, Major Baring has told us, go to swell the general revenue, but the license tax introduced a few years before the cotton duties were actually abandoned cannot alter the fact that additional taxation has been imposed to facilitate the way to the repeal of the duties. We do not know whether this important consideration has been brought under the notice of Lord Ripon and Major Baring. The retention of the license tax, we must frankly confess, would convey but one meaning, *viz* that it was introduced by Sir John Strachey with the object of recouping the loss which will be caused by the eventual remission of the cotton duties. The politically mischievous effect of such a conviction among the people may be better imagined than described.

Say what we may the license tax when extended to the professional and official classes will be an income tax except in name. And we cannot believe that the present Viceroy and Finance Minister contemplate the revival in disguise of that "odious" impost? On the contrary we have heard that both Lord Ripon and Major Baring have sent in to the Secretary of State strong protests against the re-imposition of the Income tax. As we remarked the other day, if the history of direct taxation in India proves any one thing more conclusively than another, it is the utter unsuitability of a direct impost to the circumstances of this country. We will not discuss here the general question of direct *versus* indirect taxation. An eminent living writer on political questions says:—"Taxation must, of necessity, be a painful operation; it is sheer cruelty not to perform it, where you can under the influence of chloroform." If this is true of England, it is much more so of this country. The existence of a direct tax in India is employed by its myrmidons as an opportunity for extortion, and it demoralizes the people by teaching them to make false returns and the employes of Government by giving them facilities for roguery. This has been mathematically demonstrated over and over again. The animated and instructive debate on the income tax, which took place in the Viceroy's Legislative Council during Lord Mayo's reign, must be fresh in the recollection of the reader. Mr. Inglis' bold and fearless exposure of the evils resulting from the practical working of the tax made a most profound impression on all intelligent and unprejudiced persons. Lord Mayo at first affected to disbelieve Mr. Inglis's statements, but then these were substantiated by the evidence collected by Sir William Muir. Sir William's reply was unanswerable, and after reading it the Government of Lord Mayo discreetly maintained its silence. Then the voluminous evidence collected by Lord Northbrook on the working of direct taxes in this country told the same tale. We learn from Dr. Hunter's Life of Lord Mayo that even that nobleman shortly before starting, on his fatal trip to Burma in January 1872 left on record his strong opinion that the income-tax had well nigh become a source of political danger. This fact alone is conclusive proof of the unsuitability of direct taxation to the circumstances of this country. Lord Canning, in his first interview with Mr. Samuel Laing, who had come out to succeed the late Mr. James Wilson as Finance Minister of India, deeply regretted the necessity which compelled him to impose the income-tax and observed, "danger for danger, he would rather risk governing India with 40,000 European troops, without new taxes, than with 100,000 with them." Lord Ripon and Major Baring, whose minds are cast much in the mould of the great Mutiny Viceroy, will doubtless duly appreciate the significance of this remark. Mr. Samuel Laing, while employed as Finance Minister of India, condemned in strong terms the policy of levying direct taxes in this country. He wrote: "Among the native classes, although Lord Canning's wise policy sanctioning the right of adoption had to a great extent conciliated the princes and nobles, a vast amount of smothered discontent existed among the smaller landholders the trading classes, and mass of the population, owing to the imposition of the Income tax, the threat of the license-tax, and the general fear of indefinite succession of new and unpopular taxes—a fear which was made the most of by every agitator hostile to British rule. The extent of this feeling has, I think, never been properly understood in England when the Income-tax and the License tax have been looked upon, from an English point of view, as equitable in theory and open to no greater objections in practice than similar taxes would be in India. In India, the attempt of classification is an infinitely greater evil than the direct incidence of the tax. The Income tax required 700,000 or 800,000, the License tax would have required 5,000,000 or 6,000,000 taxpayers to be assessed or arranged in classes after more or less investigation into their means. Such an enquiry could only be conducted by a large staff of subordinate native officials on low salaries. It is absolutely certain that it must call forth a vast amount of annoyance, chicanery, evasion, oppression and extortion. Nor were these apprehensions chimerical; on the contrary, we were warned from all quarters by our experienced officers, and most of all by influential natives whose fortunes were bound up with ours, and whose loyalty we could not doubt, that great change was taking place in the feeling of large classes of the native population towards us, owing to the Income tax and still more by the apprehension of new taxes." These weighty words written by the best Finance Minister India has ever had deserve the most serious consideration. Mr. Allan Hume has pertinently remarked that the assessment of the License tax "is practically a guess as to income based upon an estimate of ostensible means," and that the assessments can never be accurate and just. Sir Ashley Eden, in reviewing the administration of the License tax in Bengal during 1880-81 observed the other day: "The whole of the proceedings connected with the working of the license tax, even in Calcutta, show how impossible it is to effect a proper assessment and collection of a direct tax like the license tax. The proper machinery for the honest and conscientious working of such a tax cannot be secured in this country, and it is for this reason that the Lieutenant-Governor has always deprecated direct taxation, where indirect taxation could be substituted." This is the deliberate opinion of a statesman who is thoroughly acquainted with the circumstances

of the people. A wild theorist and pedantic *doctrinaire* like Sir John Strachey may consider direct taxation as the best method of raising revenue in this country; but this is emphatically contradicted by the experience of every man of common sense, who does not wilfully open his eyes to what passes around him. Officials, for obvious reasons, dare not say in district returns, what they really think about the income tax, as they know that if they express their opinions too freely their prospects will be ruined. They have not forgotten that Sir Charles Trevelyan lost the governorship of Madras by protesting against the imposition of the Income tax. Although the lowest class of assessees under the License tax have been exempted by law, the exemption exists on paper only. The assessing officers have generally attempted to make good the loss occasioned by the raising of the taxable income to Rs. 500 by throwing their net over almost every person, who had previously been placed in class III. We cannot believe that Lord Ripon and Major Baring will consent to make permanent such a fruitful engine of oppression, irritation, and discontent for the sake of pandering to the party predelictions of Her Majesty's Government.

THE CALCUTTA ART EXHIBITION.

THE Calcutta Art Exhibition is a decided success. It was opened on Wednesday last by His Excellency the Viceroy. Mr. Justice Prinsep, the Chairman of the Exhibition Committee, read an address, in which he gave a succinct but very interesting history of the Exhibition, an exposition of its objects, and an account of the method in which it was proposed at the suggestion of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor to familiarize it to the poorer classes of workmen and manufacturers by paying their travelling expenses His Excellency the Viceroy in a few kind and emphatic words applauded the objects of the Exhibition, the labours of the Committee, and the collection of articles made. His Excellency expressed his particular satisfaction with the facility which Sir Ashley Eden has offered to poor workmen and manufacturers to witness the Exhibition and profit by it. Referring to this arrangement His Excellency said: "I have long been aware that your Lieutenant-Governor is apt to hit the right nail on the head (cheers), and he has certainly done so in this case. For according to my ideas, one of the most important uses to which such an Exhibition as this can be put is to afford to the working classes, and to the smaller manufacturers, the means of improving and widening their taste and of expanding their ideas." And we entirely concur. After formally opening the Exhibition His Excellency visited the rooms and expressed himself highly pleased with what he saw.

The Committee, particularly their Chairman, Mr. Prinsep, who we are told has worked like a common workman, deserve great credit for the splendid collection they have made, but owing to some internal dissensions we are sorry to learn no catalogue was forthcoming, and the articles were imperfectly labelled. For instance some articles were not even ticketted, while others with a few exceptions did not show the parts of the country they came from. The absence of these details precludes the public from judging the comparative merits of the articles exhibited.

It is needless to observe that it is impossible to judge the merits of articles from single specimens. Take any class, say the silk fabrics. There were *korahs, tassars* and plain white silk as well as colored and figured varieties of silk. The collection itself presented a magnificent sight, but in the absence of several pieces of each kind, say of *korahs* from Midnapore, Bankura, Murshidabad and other places, it was impossible to judge which district was pre-eminent in this branch of manufacture. It was the same with *duries, purdahs*, and carpets most of which were contributed from jails. We noticed in this class no specimens from private producers. In the class of flowered and emdroidered silk we noticed a few Chinese patterns. Were they from Barma? Midnapore was represented in the mat class by her famous Musland mat, but there was not a sufficient number or variety of this article to enable the public to judge the comparative merits of those exhibited. There were we think three specimens of the finest *sitalpati* from Sylhet, but we noticed none from Noakhali, which is also noted for this kind of manufacture. Under the paper class there was properly speaking only one exhibitor, viz. the Bally Mill Co. Their plantain fibre paper is an acquisition. We are not aware whether encouragement was given to the paper-makers of Benares and Burdwan to exhibit their hand-made stuffs. There were specimens of leather harness and belts as well as a few other articles, but most of them were from the Kidderpore factory. There was a single specimen of Shabar bed sheet, perhaps from the 24-Pergunnahs, but bed sheets of deerskin are also produced in the district of Manbhoom, and we wish an opportunity had been given for a comparison of the relative qualities of this interesting manufacture of the country. Gold and silver articles were exhibited by Messrs. Hamilton & Co., of Calcutta and Messrs. P. Orr & Sons of Madras. The cups of the former were superb specimens of native workmanship under European direction and supervision, but we noticed no specimens of purely native workmanship in this class excepting the filigree works of Madras and Cuttak. The ivory carvings and inlaid works from the Madras, Bombay and Jeypur shools of Art were splendid specimens. The metalwares presented a magnificent sight, but they did not include specimens from many well known districts. They came principally from Moradabad and Benares. The specimens of pottery from the several schools of Art from Kurrachi, Ranigunge, Madras, Bombay and Jeypur were excellent; but we did not see any contribution to this branch from the Calcutta School of Art. The Krishnagur figures as usual were interesting, but we regret to observe that we did not notice any improvement since the last agricultural exhibition in 1863. There were a few stone carvings from Gya, Jeypur and Benares, but they were of the ordinary kind. The most important feature in the exhibition was the display of specimens of glass-blowing sent from Patna. Although the specimens themselves could not stand in comparison with the worst specimens of European manufactures, but we think that as the art is in its infancy in India, the production deserves encouragement. The Calcutta blowers, though well known to be able to produce better articles were evidently not represented in the exhibition. The collection of shell carvings was poor. Of cabinet-ware there were so few specimens that they are not worth mention. The carved perforated screen from Burma is a wonderful example of oriental workmanship. There were soft and hard specimens of Garden Reach soap, but the Cawnpore and Bombay specimens were not represented.

As this Exhibition was the first of its kind slips and shortcomings were to be expected. But the idea is excellent, for which we thank Sir Ashley Eden. The success which has crowned the efforts of the Committee will we hope encourage the Government to repeat exhibitions of this kind at reasonable intervals.

TRAVANCORE.

TRAVANCORE, if we are not mistaken, was the first Native State which adopted the system of publishing an annual administration report. It has had the good fortune to have its affairs managed by a succession of able and enlightened Ministers—by men like Sir Madava Rao, Mr. Shashia Shastri. Mr. Nanoo Pillai and the present Dewan, Mr. V. Ramiengar. The last named gentleman has written the administration report of the year M. E. 1055, embracing the twelve months from 16th August 1879 to 14th August 1880. The retired Dewan, Mr. Nanoo Pillai, was in charge of the administration during the period under report; but it has devolved upon Mr. Ramiengar to give an account of the condition and progress of the State during the year. The year, though one of great financial prosperity, was marked by a melancholy occurrence—the demise of His Highness Rama Vurma, the late Maharaja. This mournful event took place on the 31st May 1880. The late Maharaja was an enlightened prince. He had ruled the State for 20 years. During his administration, writes Mr. Ramiengar, "the cortry enjoyed unexampled prosperity and mnde rapid progress in every direction. The relations with the Paramount Power were friendly to the last and His Highness had the honor of receiving many marks of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress's gracious favour. No more flattering testimony could be borne to His Highness' worth than that contained in the following extract from the Notification in the Fort St. George *Gazette* dated 8th June 1880 regarding His Highness' demise. His Highness ascended the Musnud "on the 19th October 1860 and his reign has been marked by the development of wise and enlightened principles of administration, which have placed Travancore in the first rank of native states." The present Maharaja was installed on the 17th June 1880, and within the short space of two months that elapsed between His Highness's accession to the throne and the close of the year, His Highness effected several reforms in the administration. A Royal Proclamation was issued remitting all arrears of land revenue up to the year 1050 and other State dues of various kinds, amounting in the aggregate to over seven lakhs of rupees; the import duty on Coimbatore and Jaffna tobacco was reduced from 110 to 90 Rs. per candy; steps were taken for the re-organization of the Police and Judicial Departments; the salaries of public servants inadequately remunerated were revised; judicial deposits of various kinds left unadjusted for long periods were refunded; and a Committee was appointed to collect and codify the scattered Regulations, Proclamations, Notifications and Orders of the State in the various departments. These measures which were among the first acts of the new Maharaja give promise, under the present reign, of a bright future for Travancore. If His Highness should go on as he has begun, there can be no doubt that his rule will be prosperous and a blessing to his people. That the new Maharaja fully realizes the responsibilities of the exalted position which he has been called upon to fill and is admirably fitted to discharge them, cannot be gainsaid.

Greater attention is paid to the administration of justice in Travancore than, perhaps, in any other Native States under the rule of its own Chief. In Travancore, as in every other Asiatic State, the land revenue constitutes the main stay of finance. The income from this source during the year under report was Rs. 17,35,454 or Rs. 25,416 more than that of the previous year; of old arrears, there was a sum of Rs. 7,14 643 outstanding at the beginning of the year. As on his accession to the throne, the prince remitted all arrears due up to the year 1050 amounting to Rs. 4,69,502, the out-standing balance at the close of the year was Rs. 1,86,976, of which 1,16,391 is classed as doubtful. These balances should be adjusted, as soon as possible, and if they are found irrecoverable, they should be struck off the accounts. The customs revenue of the year was Rs. 12,95,382, of which Rs. 8,63,547 was yielded by the import duty on tobacco. The import tariff was revised during the year in respect of 5 articles with a view to assimilate the Travancore rates with those of the British Government. Turning to the exports, we find that the produce of the cocoanut tree yielded a larger revenue than in the previous year. The entire foreign trade of the State is valued at Rs. 1,32,22,969. The charges of the customs establishment amounted to 3-1-3 per cent. on the revenue. The net receipts from salt works aggregated Rs. 12,07,216. The excise revenue of the year was Rs. 1,93,595 as compared with Rs. 1,71,648 in the previous year. These are the principal sources of the revenue of Travancore; but there are some other items which contributed to the public treasury. The aggregate receipts of the year under report amounted to Rs. 65,08,521 or Rs. 2,71,401 in excess of those of the previous year; while the aggregate expenditure came up to Rs. 60,27,802. The net result of the financial administration of the year was, therefore, a surplus of Rs. 4,80,719 —a result which must be pronounced eminently satisfactory. This sum added to the previous year's balance makes up a total of Rs. 54,48,182, of which about 30 lakhs are invested in the Promissory Notes of the Government of India.

The Princes of Travancore, we notice with with great satisfaction, are receiving good education. Shortly after his accession to the throne, the new Maharaja placed the princes under the guardianship of a European gentleman, and the head of the State Educational Department superintends their training. The princes underwent a written examination at the end of the year, and the answer papers, says Mr. Ross, "are in every way highly creditable both to their Highnesses' diligence and to the careful instruction given by the Tutor." We only hope that the Maharaja will not allow the European guardian of the princes to anglicize them. Let them receive the best education possible; but every care should be taken to prevent their becoming *Sahebs* in dress, habits, manners and tastes.

THE UNCOVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE.

(COMMUNICATED.)

IN one of his Burmah speeches the Viceroy stated that the Government of India recognised the importance of bettering the position of those Uncovenanted Servants of the Government "upon whose zeal and good conduct the good administration of the country so largely depends" and he hoped it would be in his power shortly to make known the measures proposed to be adopted for that purpose. This announcement has been received with much satisfaction by the service. The Viceroys statement, in some parts, would appear to apply more especially to Burmans employed in Burmah, but we trust that in any scheme of the kind the position of the Service as a whole will be considered. We would include the European as well as the native officers It is not the raising of further distinctions and more barriers in the services that is wanted, but the demolition of those which already exist and some of which are useless and annoying. The necessity for abolishing in official parlance the terms "covenanted" and "uncovenanted" and of classifying all public servants into departments has lately been much insisted on, as well as the abandonment of the designation "Subordinate" prefixed to the Executive Judicial and some other departments. For an illustration of the absence of systematic classification, which now exists, it is only necessary to look at the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 28th December last. Under the head of "General" a number of changes and promotions of officers belonging to different Departments Covenanted and Uncovenanted amongst whom are District Judges, appears. These last are mixed up indiscriminately with Executive officers but the Uncovenanted Executive officers are not styled "Subordinate." A little further on under the head of "Judicial" comes a list of promotions in the "Subordinate" Judicial Service. One would suppose that District Judges would naturally come under the head of "Judicial" and it does not appear why "Subordinate" should be inserted in the case of judicial and omitted in that of Executive officers. It ought to be omitted altogether. The designations of officers performing the same duties should be assimilated. There are in fact only 3 grades of executive officers: Magistrate of the District, Joint-Magistrate and Assistant Magistrate. Deputy Magistrate is the name given to an Uncovenanted officer appointed to perform any of the duties of a Magistrate. All are "Magistrates" under the Criminal Procedure Code with certain powers. An Uncovenanted Magistrate often exercises powers of the first class and a Covenanted Assistant those of the third class in the same station. "Deputy" ought to be abolished. There is no necessity for maintaining it. In the Judicial line there are 5 grades: District Judges, Additional Judges, Small Cause Courts Judges, Subordinate Judges and Munsiffs. The official title of the last two ought to be changed to Deputy and Assistant Judges and they ought to have a certain amount of criminal work assigned to them to fit them for the higher posts in the department as Assistant Magistrates are to be given power to try Civil cases. Otherwise the objection will always stand in the way of these officers when seeking promotion that they have not had any experience in criminal law. This objection has already been used against one able and experienced native Civil Judge to stop his promotion and the evil, in relation to civil law, has been recognized by the Bengal Government, in the case of covenanted Assistant Magistrates. The next reform is a schedule of appointments for each department to which every man entering the department should be eligible, irrespective of the manner of his initial appointment, and a certain rank and precedence should be accorded to each class of appointment. Members holding the same appointments should take precedence *enter se* according to date of entry into the particular grade. The only persons who now enjoy a recognised status are covenanted servants, High Court Judges and the Heads of certain departments. In European countries, we believe, the judiciary hold a recognised position, at least within their respective jurisdictions, although it may not be settled by a Warrant of Precedence. The want of a covenant should not detract from the official or social position of a judge, magistrate or other public functionary. It is quite common to find two men performing the same duties side by side, the one with, the other without, a covenant. The latter may be the senior of the two in service and perform higher duties but outside the Court or office he is treated officially and socially as an inferior or rather he is not recognised at all. Government ceremonials are official demonstrations where every man is ticketed off to a nicety in terms of the warrant of Precedence. A covenanted Assistant Magistrate from the Punjab, if he happens to be in Calcutta, will take precedence of a Calcutta Magistrate and Society follows the order of things at Government House. This is not a mere matter of sentiment. Englishmen may not mind these things so much but there is some reason to believe that they are placed at times, in their own society, in positions not quite agreeable to them. It is quite different however to the native mind and native officials feel keenly slights of this kind. They are apt to think that a personal indignity is intended when on ceremonial occasions they are huddled together with all the head clerks and *keranis* in the town. Precedence is not granted by reason of the personal virtues or mental and social qualities of individuals, but as an open recognition by the State of the importance and public character of the duties on which such persons, for the time being, are engaged. If two men, therefore, are employed in the same capacity, in the same department, upon what principle is the public recognition accorded in the one case and withheld in the other? It thus amounts to a *personal* and *individual* selection without reference to the duties upon which the man is employed, although the Warrant of Precedence itself recognizes offices only and in the case of Covenanted Servants standing as computed by years. But care has been taken to *exclude* the offices usually held by Uncovenanted servants and as a covenanted officer's position is regulated by his years of service it is of no consequence what particular appointment he holds. A Barrister or Uncovenanted officer appointed a Judge of the High Court takes the position assigned to High Court Judges. Why should not the same principle be applied throughout the service? By such an arrangement the *personal* element is got rid of and *appointments* which after all is the true test of position, are represented. When any public ceremonial takes place in Calcutta all public officers are requested, in other words, ordered to attend. The general public are invited. The Covenanted officials attend in their robes and uniforms and are carefully arranged in the best positions. All other officials are disposed of in the crowd. There is nothing to mark the fact that they are officials or what their rank is. They cannot be distinguished from Pleaders, clerks or amlah; and yet many of them hold important judicial and other offices and represent the interests of the Government and of the public on the spot much more closely and in higher capacities than many of those to whom precedence is given. We believe we are correct in saying that in Calcutta, with the exception of the High Court Judges, none of our local Judges or Magistrates, in the town or suburbs, except such as are covenanted officers, have any recognised position whatever, which is one reason why, with few exceptions, they are never seen taking up any prominent place on public occasions. They feel that they are not wanted and so they do not put themselves forward. So far our remarks apply to matters in which all *Gazetted* officers of the Uncovenanted Service have a common interest, but if anything they are of greater moment to the native than to the European members for the former are much more numerous and their numbers will go on increasing. But there are at the present time a good many Europens in the service and probably for some years this will continue to be the case, but we believe that their interests and views are very slightly divergent from those of their fellow native servants. The higher Europeans belong to the same class and rank in life as covenanted officers. They are mostly the sons, nephews, brothers, or other relatives of old civil and military officers. Some have attained to high positions and good appointments. They are valuable officials but the number must gradually diminish, like the covenanted element, yet so long as they remain they are entitled to consideration. Their interests diverge, we believe, from those of the general body only on the question of leave and the higher officers have already been granted the Covenanted leave rules.

A nominal roll of those entitled to this privilege was sanctioned some years ago but these gentlemen now complain that they are really unable to avail themselves of the privilege or to take more leave than they could obtain under the Uncovenanted rules as no portion of their leave counts as service for pension and that to take much leave means prolonging the period of retirement beyond 30 years. They therefore want 3 years out of 5 of leave to count as service—making 30 years Service and 27 years residence in the country. No doubt Europeans whose families reside in Europe require more leave than Indians and since the Government has recognised the fact already it may as well allow the officers concerned the full benefit of the concession which has been made. We do not think it is a matter which affects the general interests of the Service and there may be some advantage in inducing men to retire after 30 years instead of 33. The other point which has been raised and is believed to be under the consideration of Government, is the pensions to be allowed, but here again any scheme of pensions should apply to the service at large and not to classes or individuals. There is reason to suppose that no distinctions are contemplated but that a scale will be sanctioned which will give an increasing ratio for every year of service after 15 and up to 30 years instead of the present rule which allows no increase for Service rendered between 15 and 25 or 25 and 30 years. Such a scheme, if sanctioned, would be welcomed by the Service and is a fair and intelligible plan to adopt. The heterogeneous character and conflicting interests of the Uncovenanted Service have been so often put forward as difficulties which stood in the way of dealing with the service as a whole, of improving its position and doing it justice that we have gone at some length into the question and we hope we have shewn that it is not so insoluble a problem or the interests so conflicting that the Service cannot be put on a greatly improved footing. Practically the interests of all classes are identical. Let this fact be once grasped and there will be much more unanimity and homogeneity than has hitherto prevailed. Identity of interests when applied to a body of educated men engaged in the same service ought, and generally does lead to good feeling amongst the members; to a high moral tone and *esprit de corps* and it should be the object of the Government and of the Service to bring about such an understanding. It is the best possible assurance and safeguard for the good government of this country and for the interest of the service itself. What the country wants at the present time is an inexpensive yet liberal, dignified and efficient system of administration. It would be the worst kind of folly to substitute a poorly paid body of officials with no recognized position whatever for a highly paid and highly placed Civil Service such as India has maintained since she came regularly under English rule. To do that would be to bring about a state of things even worse than existed before the days of Lord Cornwallis. The wants of the Government are so great, so pressing and so extensive in the administration of the country that it is impossible, even if it were desirable, to continue for any, but a comparatively few appointments the costly system of recruiting in England: And as the real administration of the country has already got into the hands of the Uncovenanted Service it is of the utmost importance that the service should be placed on a footing to secure undoubted and ungrudging loyalty and probity. It says a great deal for the Service that it has stood the test so long and honorably, but as duties and responsibilities increase it would be folly to trust to that alone, when other walks in life are now open to educated men.

In the suggestions which have been made no further increase of expenditure has been advocated, but we have advocated some changes and reforms which will contribute to the dignity and consequence of the Service without costing the Government a single extra rupee. Lord Ripon has expressed himself in a way to the merchants of Rangoon which leads us to believe that he is always anxious to learn from those who have requests to make of him, all they have to say and the suggestions they have to offer. Non-officials may thus approach his Lordship and speak their minds freely: but there is a rule of Government which prohibits its servants taking such a course collectively and individuals do not care to come forward uninvited and pose as grievance-mongers either on their own behalf or that of others. But if Lord Ripon will ask for information and suggestions from the leading members of the Uncovenanted Service as he has done from the merchants of Rangoon, there will be no backwardness in coming forward: or if he will consider the statements contained in this paper which attempt to give, to some extent at least, an outline, however imperfect of some of the wishes and aspirations of a great body of public servants and take them into consideration he will be conferring a further favor on that Service,

or if he will appoint a Committee composed partly of European and Native Uncovenanted officers and consider the question in a comprehensive manner we feel certain of a satisfactory result. A well considered scheme on the lines suggested above would make the Service more attractive and popular with the higher classes and draw an intellectually superior order of candidates. It might be desirable to establish a competitive examination for selected candidates but this is another question of detail. The real work of the country is now done and must continue to be done by officers selected in the country and we are glad to notice that Lord Ripon acknowledges the fact and admits that the good administration of the country largely depends on their zeal and good conduct. This is simply the truth and the Government has it in its own hands to reward the zeal and good conduct of the past and to stimulate that loyalty and conscientious performance of duty for the future by a policy of elevation liberality and public recognition which will strengthen the administration, lessen its cost and give the country a well trained and contentsd body of public servants.

THE BRITISH INDIAN ASSOCIATION ON THE EMIGRATION BILL AGAIN.

WE give below the letter of the British Indian Association in reply to that of the Indian Tea Association regarding the Emigration Bill :—

To—R. J. CROSTHWAITE ESQ.—Offg. Secy., Govt. of India Legislative Department.

SIR,—The Committee, of the British Indian Association having perused in the morning papers a letter of the Indian Tea Association to your address, commenting on their memorial to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council regarding the Assam Emigration Bill, desire me to submit the following remarks on the same for the consideration of His Excellency in Council.

The Committee in their letter to you dated the 8th and 14th December respectively have explained the circumstances under which this Association was obliged to approach the Council late on the subject, and they will not therefore repeat them.

The Indian Tea Association contend that both employers and labourers were fairly represented on the Commission, which prepared the Bill, because there were four official members, "especially charged with the protection of labourers," and four "non-officials representing employers." The Committee are not prepared to admit that the official members "especially" represented the labourers; they represented the Government, which naturally occupies the position of judge in all disputes between the employer and the labourer; the labourers were not represented in the same manner as the employers; the Tea Association say, "it is true that the Commission did not contain a native member." Further, the Bill was introduced at Simla, though the practice has been generally to introduce all important Bills at Calcutta, in order to give the non-official members an opportunity to discuss them at the preliminary stage, and as there was no native member present at Simla, native opinion was not represented in the Council on the subject. The Select Committee did not contain a native member, obviously because there was no native member at Simla, and there would have been no opportunity to add a native member to it if the Bill had not been recommitted to the Select Committee.

As to what circumstances led to the introduction of the Bill the following statement, contained in the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill, gives the whole history of it:

"The attention of Government had previously been directed by certain persons interested in the large and important tea industry in Assam to several points in which the law relating to inland emigration appeared to require amendment. As the subject seemed to be one which affected not only the tea interest, but to a certain extent the interest of the whole country, the Government of India decided, in communication with His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, to refer it to the consideration of a Commission. This Commission, which consisted of members of the mercantile community of Calcutta and the tea interest in Assam, as well as of official members under each of those administrations especially conversant with the details of inland emigration, reviewed the whole question in all its details, and submitted a report, to which was annexed the draft Bill above referred to which embodied the amendments of the law considered desirable. The Government of India resolved on legislating in accordance generally with the provisions of this draft, and accordingly the present Bill has been prepared. It differs considerably in form but does not, it is believed, in substance, differ materially (save in certain points which will be mentioned below) from the draft prepared by the Commission."

The main points of the Bill as prepared by the Commission and subsequently introduced into the Council have been as follows:

"(*a*) That the existing law does not afford sufficient encouragement to free emigration;

(*b*) That it imposes unnecessary restrictions upon sardari recruiting;

(*c*) That it fails to provide for the enforcement of contracts made otherwise than under its provisions even in the case of imported labourers;

(*d*) That it is defective in respect of the remedies provided for employers in the event of the unlawful absence, idleness or desertion of their contract labourers."

It was because the Bill was confined to the above points the Committee ventured to express their opinion that it had been evidently drawn up from the employer's stand-point. The premises given could not admit of any other inference.

So long as it is deemed necessary to regulate emigration to Assam, the Committee submit it is but fair and just that the rules as to recruiting, housing, feeding, clothing, tending at the time of sickness, transport and protection should be the same whether the cooly is engaged by a contractor, a garden sirdar or a local agent. The Committee in their memorial dated the 14th ultimo, have pointed out the invidious distinctions made, and as they believe that these distinctions are opposed to the best interests of the labourer and are calculated to encourage a system of emigration not consistent with the avowed object of the law, viz the equal protection of the employer and the labourer, they have ventured to draw the special attention of His Excellency in Council to those distinctions. It is not that the Committee undervalue the advantages which the tea plantations of Assam offer to the labouring population of over-peopled districts, or overlook the fact that Assam needs population for the developement of its valuable resources, but they humbly hold that the poor, ignorant, and helpless people, whose labour is capital, and whose industry carried on at imminent risks to their health and lives, has enriched the tea planters of Assam are, as much, if not more, for the sake of their helpless position, entitled to the protection of the law, as or than the capitalists engaged in the enterprise.

The Tea Association admit, "it was the abuses of the contractor system, which first led to the necessity for any special legislation for regulating labour transactions." The law has, therefore been justly made stringent regarding contractors, but the Garden Sirdar, who is not a man of capital, and whose resources are consequently limited, stands in need of greater restrictions than the contractor, and yet in his case the restrictions have been considerably relaxed, though he may, like the contractor, engage as many coolies as he may choose. To this Association the contractor and the Garden-Sirdar are alike, they only wish that none of them should be able under the *ægis* of the law to commit abuses and frauds which have brought discredit on the system of emigration to Assam, and suggested the necessity of exceptional legislation. The Sardari system is said to prepare the way to free emigration, it may be so, but before that consummation comes surely the labourer ought not to be denied the legitimate protection of the law, which as the Bill is framed will be accorded to him when he is engaged by the contractor, but which will be materially relaxed when he is engaged by the Garden Sirdar.

With regard to the proposed extension of the term of the contract from three to five years the Tea Association quote the example of the British, French and Dutch Colonies. But the system of emigration to Assam is based on a different principle. In the colonies the labourers are generally allowed rations *plus* wages. Thus in Mauritius, the Committee believe, the usual rate of pay to able-bodied coolies varies according to the number of years they have worked in the island, from 10 to 16 shillings, or Rs. 5 to Rs. 8 per mensem, exclusive of rations. But in Assam, if rations be supplied by the employer, the cost is deducted from the wages. The Committee have not time to compare the other distinguishing features of emigration to the colonies and to Assam but they submit that if free emigration be aimed at as the eventual policy of Government, the extension of the term of the contract from three to five years cannot, as remarked by the Government of India in their letter to the Chief Commissioner of Assam in June 1880, be consistent with that object.

It is stated in the letter of the Tea Association that the labourer will be paid extra wages after the expiration of the third year. The addition will be not less than one rupee per month, and surely, if the labourer should consider it sufficiently remunerative, he would readily renew the contract without compulsory provision of the law. The compulsory extension of the contract from three to five years, lead only to one inference, *viz.* that if the labourer demand higher wages after three years, the employer must pay more. But under the Bill the labourer will not be at liberty to claim more. At present the time-expired labourer gets bonus and in many cases higher wages, on renewal of contract than the new law provides.

The Tea Association are of opinion that the specification of the "tasks of labour in the contract is impracticable, because the task necessarily varies from time to time according to the weather and other conditions." Experience has acquainted the employer with the variations of weather and other conditions, which regulate the tasks of labour, but the labourer, who is a stranger to Assam, has no such knowledge, and surely it is but fair that he should be placed in a position to know what kind of labour will be wanted from him for the wages to be paid to him. He would be then able to know whether his health and habits will allow him to render such labour.

Then this Association take objection to the proposed transfer of labourers from one employer to another without their consent. The Tea Association point out that this is the case with British sailors. They remark: "It is well known that a change in the ownership or command of a vessel during a voyage does not release a sailor from the articles he has signed for that voyage, and the Committee fail to see why an engagement to serve for a term on a particular estate should be terminated by any change in its ownership or management during currency of such an engagement." The Committee of this Association respectfully submit that there is no fair analogy between a British sailor serving on board a ship and a labourer working on a tea plantation. The articles which a British sailor signs are for a voyage and not for a definite period; during the voyage there may be a change in the ownership of a vessel, and if while the ship was on high sea, the sailors were authorised to leave the service on the ground of change of ownership in it, the result might be disastrous to human life. After the voyage is completed the sailor is at liberty to renew the contract with the new master or not. The case of the labourer on a tea-plantation in Assam is decidedly different from that of the British sailor described above. It cannot be predicated that if the labourer is allowed freedom to elect service under a new owner, it will jeopardize the safety of the plantation in the same way as the refusal of British sailors would imperil the safety of a vessel in the midst of a voyage. Besides, the Committee are not aware of any other branch of industry in which a labourer is assigned without his consent to a new master like tools, plants, machinary, and other stock-in-trade.

With regard to the registration of contracts entered into at the plantation the Tea Association remark that it would be extremely inconvenient to require the attendance of the labourers and the manager at the Inspector's office. They say, "on large estates such contracts are made almost daily, and to compel the attendance of the manager at the Inspector's office to execute these would take up his whole time. The distance at which many estates are situated from the nearest court would alone preclude such a procedure. The other suggestation that the Inspector should be required to attend at Tea estates to register contracts, is equally impracticable, considering that this official has in some cases as many as 200 estates under his charge, and his presence might be required on a dozen of them 100 miles apart the same day!" Were the Committee to admit the cogency of this argument it would practically amount to this—that to meet the convenience of one of the contracting parties labour contracts should not have the safeguards which the Government have thought essential in other cases. But the Committee submit that if necessary the agency ought to be increased for the registration of labour contracts. It is observable that the manager need not attend in person; he may send an agent. As for distance and consequent loss of time the Committee submit that these considerations have not induced the legislature to relax the rule of registration of agricultural leases, though such leases may at a time be executed by the hundred, and though the registering office may be situated miles away. It is of the utmost importance that before a contract comes into operation the Inspector should satisfy himself that the labourer, who has entered into the contract has done so of his own free will, but once the contract has come into force it will be idle to enquire into that fact. It is stated that all time-expired coolies who now re-engage do so without the intervention of any Government official. But the Committee believe they do so as free labourers.

With regard to the provision of arrest without warrant the Tea Association consider it "sufficient to say that such a power has existed since 1865." The Committee of this Association confess that they cannot assent to the doctrine that time sanctifies a principle, however opposed to justice, equity and humanity. It is true that this provision has obtained a place in the Bengal statutes since 1865; but as often as the law has been enacted and re-enacted, this Association have considered it their duty to enter an emphatic protest against it, though without avail. It is urged that this law has not been "abused." Assam is admittedly so far away, so impervious to public opinion and the influence of the Press, and the courts there are so difficult of access that it would not be a matter of surprise that the abuses of the law should not frequently reach the public, and as the Assam reports on emigration supply statements of offences of labourers on contract under Act VII. of 1873 and as they give no information about complaints made by labourers, the public are left in the dark. But the principle of the law is dangerous to the liberty of the subject; and the present Bill far from rectifying it offers a greater facility to abuse by reducing the area within which legal process must be had recourse to from ten to five miles, while the penalty for illegal arrest is reduced from Rs. 500, as it was in the old law to Rs. 50, not to say that the ordinary criminal law of the country visits such an offence with several years' rigorous imprisonment according to duration of wrongful restraint.

Section 133 of the Bill requires that an aggrieved labourer if he wishes to lodge a complaint before a Magistrate, must first go to his employer for leave to make the complaint. This Association were of opinion that it would be placing the poor labourer in an invidious position, for it could be easily imagined whether he would have the courage to tell to the face of employer that he wished to complain against him or his servants for ill usage. The Tea Association remark: "Nothing in that section need prevent a labourer sending a petition of complaint to the Magistrate by post or otherwise, should he prefer to do so rather than to make a complaint through his employer." The processes alluded to by the Tea Association may be implied but they are not expressly mentioned in the section. On the other hand when the other process of requiring the complainant to make the complain through the medium of the accused is specifically provided for in the section, it is perhaps not unreasonable to suppose that probably this process will be insisted upon by both employer and Magistrate. As the Criminal Procedure Code now stands complaints through the Post Office is not tolerated, and no summons can issue on such a complaint. It may be treated as it were private information on which a Magistrate may or may not act, but it cannot be looked upon as a complaint, which must be tried according to the law of the land. In so far the labourer is deprived of the protection to which all Her Majestys subjects have an indefeasible right. At any rate if more than one process be permissible, it ought to be mentioned in the section as suggested by thie Association.

The Tea Association remark "that the Bill is exceptional in its character, as indeed the whole course of legislation on the subject since 1863 has been. This, however, is not the fault of Tea Planters, but is rendered necessary by the exceptional nature of the conditions under which the Tea industry is carried on in Assam and Cachar." This Association entirely concur in this statement, but they humbly submit that if exceptional legislation must be had recourse to, it ought to be fair and just to both parties. While the condition of tea industry is exceptional in Assam, it is observable that the present Bill is made applicable to employers of all classes in Bengal, the North Western Provinces, Oudh and Assam, who may engage more than fifty labourers. A company, who may be engaged in the construction of a railway, or in the exploration of a coal field, and any person who may undertake a building or any other work, and who may employ more than fifty labourers, may avail himself of this exceptional law. The Committee are not aware of any reasons or circumstances which have necessitated the general extension of this "exceptional law," and the consequent placing under it of the whole body of the labouring population.

This Association are fully alive to the advantages of the introduction of British capital, energy and skill in the development of the resources of this country, and they will hail the day, which will see the establishment of free emigration into Assam on sound and equitable principles. But such a system will not prove a blessing to the labourers until the Government provide a sufficient number of police and Courts for a proper administration of the law, and for the due protection of the weak and helpless. The strong everywhere prey over the weak; but under the benign influence of British rule this evil has been minimized in the regulation districts. Until the same security is attained in the outlying districts of Assam, and the facility of communications by the opening of new roads and railways is calculated to materially help that object, it will not, the Committee with due deference submit, be consistent with the paramount duties of Government to relax the restraints of a

protective law for the protection of the labourers on the plantations of Assam.

I have &c.,
KRISTODAS PAL
Secretary.

British Indian Association Rooms
No. 18, British Indian Street,
The 4th January 1882.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

WE ARE glad to learn that Babu Peary Mohun Roy, son of the late Babu Ramapersad Roy, and grandson of the celebrated Raja Rammohun Roy has subscribed Rs. 1,000 in aid of the Building Fund of Dr. Sircar's Science Association. The Association, as the reader is aware, have purchased from Government its present habitation, and as considerable additions and alterations must be made before the house will be fit for proper use, we hope friends of the Association will come forward, and subscribe liberally to its Building Fund.

WE ANNOUNCED last week that the Lieutenant-Governor had nominated Babu Durga Churn Law again to the Bengal Council. His Honor in due course submitted his name to His Excellency the Viceroy for sanction, but His Excellency has "annexed" him to the Upper Council. Nothing could be more gratifying to us than this arrangement. Babu Durga Churn well deserves this honor. Possessed of strong common sense, great practical knowledge, and thorough acquaintance with the requirements of the commercial community, he will prove highly useful to the Imperial Council. There will be now four native members in that Council. This fact shews that Lord Ripon is desirous of giving due importance to native opinion in the deliberations of the Council.

WE UNDERSTAND that consequent on the approaching retirement of Babu Grish Chunder Deb, the veteran head-master of the Hare School, Babu Bholanath Pal, M. A., will be appointed his successor, and Babu Chundi Charan Banerji will take the place of Babu Bholanath. We also learn that the schooling-fee of the Hindu School will be reduced from Rs. 5 to Rs. 4 per mensem from class V. downwards. This is as it should be. When the standard of instruction in the Hindu and Hare Schools is the same, there is no reason why the rate of fee should be higher in the one school than what it is in the other.

WE HAVE received the first number of a new weekly started in this city entitled "Reis and Rayyet." We heartily welcome our vigorous young brother. He is full of life and animation, and we make no doubt that he will greatly strengthen the Native Press. We wish him every success.

SOME of our officials seem to have taken mortal offence because we ventured to call the Assam Emigration Bill—a "Slave Bill." But this is what a correspondent of the *Englishman* writes about the Assam Government :

"The Chief Commissioner has issued an extraordinary order which seems to me to be more arbitary than the law of conscription in France or Germany, and which will reduce the people of Assam to a condition which can be compared only to the serfdom of Russia, which however is a matter of history now, without any apprehension of being revived in that country or adopted in any civilised part of the globe. Mr. Elliott has directed the Deputy Commissioners to prepare a list of men who are, or whose ancestors were, in the habit of working as coolies or day labourers, to be employed in future, each for seven days a year, by Government, whenever their services would be required by its officers. This class of men, says the Chief Commissioner, were so employed by their native rulers, and he does not see any reason why they should not be made to work when he is ready to pay them for their labour. The Chief Commissinner forgets that these men no longer live under barbarous rulers but under the gracious majesty of the Queen of civilized England, and in the days of liberty, equality and fraternity established by law and supported by Christianity."

The power of registration of labourers is as a matter of course delegated to Mouzadars, and the correspondent writes :

"But I cannot be wide of the truth to say that this power of registering ryots is, at least must be, abused by men of the class to which the Mouzadar belong. It is too much to imagine that a ryot will be glad to get his name struck off a register where, it is once entered, it not only brands him as a slave but even his remotest descendants, by payment of all that he has in the world?"

And no wonder that the Government, which does not scruple to reduce the Queen's lieges in Assam to slave labour in this fashion, does not see any objection in the Assam Emigration Bill. Yes, hereditary bondsmen, ye must always remain hewers of wood and drawers of water! Was not the question of forced labour raised in the House of Lords two years ago, and a distinct denial given to the query on behalf of the Government of India? What answer will be given next time the question is raised?

A GAZETTE OF INDIA EXTRAORDINARY notifies the appointment of the under-mentioned gentlemen to be Companions of the Order of the Indian Empire :

The Hon'ble Henry Lucius Dampier, Member of the Board of Revenue and of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for making Laws and Regulations.
2. Major-General John Augustus Fuller, R. E., Superintending Engineer, Northern Division, Bombay.
3 John Lambert, Esq., Deputy Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.
4. Rao Bahadur Mahadeo Vasudeo Barve, Karbari of the Kolhapore State.
5. George Felton Mathew, Esq., Traffic Menager, Indus Valley State Railway.
6. Harry Marten, Esq., late Examiner, Public Works Accounts, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
7. William Patrick Andrews, Esq., Chairman of the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway, London.
8. Mirza Abbass Khan, of Messed, Persia.
9. Rao Bahadur Tantia Goray, Minister of the Dewas State.
10. Rai Hittu Ram Bahadur, Native Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Beluchistan.
11. Saiad Abdul Hakk, Karnalkar, Assistant Commissioner in the Berars.
12. Saiad Aulad Hussain, Khan Bahadur, Assistant Commissioner, Central Provinces.
13. Khan Bahadur Pestanji Jehangir, Head of the Settlement Department in the Baroda State.
14 Honorary Captain John Robertson, Assistant Accountant-General, Military Depar ment.

We are exceedingly glad that there has been at last some, though by no means adequate, recognition of the services of Mr. H. L. Dampier. He ought to have been honored long ago with the Star of India, and we believe the Lieutenant-Governor did recommend him for this distinction. But Bengal is now at a discount. We also congratulate Mr. Lambert, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, on the recognition of his services. It cannot be denied that he has proved a most efficient Police officer, and that crime has considerably diminished in this city under his vigilant administration. Strange to say that not a single Bengali has been deemed worthy of the honor.

WE ARE glad to observe that the Standard Life Assurance Company have opened the benefit of their institution to the natives of this country. The rates of assurance of native lives for Rs. 1000 are as follows :

Age next birthday.	Annual Premium without profits. Rs. As P.	Age next birthday.	Annual Premium without profits. Rs. As P.
20 ...	31 7 4	28 ...	35 11 4
21 ...	31 14 0	29 ...	36 7 4
22 ...	32 [illegible] 8	30 ...	37 4 8
23 ...	32 12 0	31 ...	38 3 4
24 ...	33 [illegible] 0	32 ...	39 2 0
25 ...	33 12 4	33 ...	40 2 8
26 ...	34 [illegible] 0	34 ...	41 4 8
27 ...	35 [illegible] 8	35 ...	42 8 8

Then there is another mode of assurance which is payable on the attainment of the ages specified or at death, should it happen before the specified age. This plan will suit our country men well. All information on the subject may be had on application to Mr. Kemp, Secretary.

ANOTHER instance of Magisterial vagaries. Mr. Beames is a Deputy Magistrate of Moorshedabad, and a fisherman lodged before him a complaint for assault against a son of Rai Dhunput Sing of Azimgunge. The Deputy Magistrate thus traces the origin of the case :

"This case is proved. For many years past the Keyains of Azimgunge have objected to people fishing in the river of Azimgunge and lately in a case in which the plaintiff complained against certain men for thefts, because they fished there, the case was given against him and the defendant discharged. Ever since this there has been a very sore feeling on part of the Defendant's father on this point, so much so that Dhunput Sing has in a private interview with me enquired what should be done to put a stop to this sort of things, the law seemed powerless to prevent it. The law on the subject for the decision of this court appears to have been upheld in appeal that the public may fish in the part of the river, and it therefore becomes the duty of the court to uphold this right and prevent its infringement accompanied by violence. I mention all this in order to lead up to the case before the court."

The reader is doubtless aware that Rai Dhunput Sing and his family being Jains object to the destruction of animal life from religious motives. The Deputy Magistrate begins by saying that the case is proved, and ends by fining the defendant Rs. 250. He remarks :

"He (Defendant) is young and hasty, and I feel assured that the offence was committed in a moment of rashness. He belongs to an extremely wealthy family, and a slight fine would be insufficient to mark any appreciation of the offence. It would also have no effect on him. I therefore fine him two hundred and fifty Rupees."

The order of the Deputy Magistrate was appealed against to the District Judge, who delivered the following judgment :

"I think too much has been made of this case. Upon its merits it resembles the common case of a boisterous youth using rough treatment to people or pulling off knockers on receipt of umbrage. Allowance should be made for youth, and where neighbours have a right it is not neighbourly to exercise it under the noses of neighbours who object.

The complaint seems to have been fishing close upon the Deft's frontage where he knew it would annoy. The Defendant in boyish fashion seems to have charged among the boats in his steam launch and getting alongside the complainant ordered his servant to give him 2 or 3 slaps. The probability is there was irritating language on both sides antecedent. The vindication of the Law don't require Rs. 250 fine for that, and it should not be used as an instrument to gratify feelings arising out of the position of the party and the fisherman's backers.

I reduce the fine to Rs. 50. It seems to me the procedure was unnecessarily harsh and imperious.

Upon personal summons the appellant appeared by agent and offered if required to attend in person.

If the Magistrate determined to insist on his coming before the proceeding he might well have intimated that on peril of arrest failing compliance.

In place of that he issued a warrant without option of bail instanter and at the same time proceeds in the presence of the agent.

In view of the nature of the charge, the position of the youthful appellant and the known circumstances of the irritation I don't think this procedure was quite discreet or consistent."

The above judgment speaks for itself. Surely the vindication of the law does not require that evil-disposed persons should be encouraged to annoy the religious feelings of their neighbours. It would seem that Rai Dhunput Sing, whose son has been thus harshly dealt with, was in the habit of accommodating Mr. Beames with his carriages. The following is a copy of a letter placed in our hands in which Mr. Beames thus acknowledges his obligations to the Rai Bahadur.

SIR,—When next you lend a gentleman a carriage I should recommend you to supply him with one that is fit and safe to travel in.

The carriage you placed at my disposal last night was unfit to travel in and I narrowly escaped a serious accident. I had some difficulty in believing that it belonged to a gentleman of your standing.

Yours faithfully
(SD.) H. B. BEAMES.

We do not for a moment suppose that the ricketty gari had in any way ruffled the temper of Mr. Beames. But the District Judge says that the procedure adopted by the Deputy Magistrate in the case before us was "unnecessarily harsh and imperious." It is "unnecessarily harsh and imperious" proceedings, of this kind, which jeoparadize the liberty of the subject in the Mofussil. We hope this case will attract the attention of Government.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN DISEASES OF THE THROAT.—Sir G. Duncan Gibb, Bart., M.D., L.L.D., Physician and Lecturer on Forensic medicine, Westminster Hospital, author of various works on Diseases of the Throat and Larynx, writes :—"The experience

of many years has abundantly proved truth of every word said in favour of Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil by many of our first Physicians and Chemists, thus stamping him as a high authority and an able Chemist whose investigations have remained unquestioned. Its value, therefore, as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, specially in Consumption ot the latter, where it will sustain the life when everything else fails. Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil has an agreeable flavour, is very palatable, and liked by children; hence its value in the third stage of Hooping-cough, when it acts as a restorative and tonic." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists druggists and store-keepers. Sole consignens, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	Rs.	As.	P.
Executive Engineer, Bhaugulpore	1	8	0
Executive Engineer, Burdwan Division	6	8	0
Secretary, Trichengode Reading Room	1	0	0
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Baboo Gunganath Roy, Motiharee	6	4	0
„ Kadarnath Mojumdar, Midnapore	13	4	0
„ Jodoo Gopal Banerjea, Agra	13	4	0
„ Kadernath Mookerjea, Dinhatta	13	4	0
„ Nobin Chunder Surmah, Sylhet	13	4	0
„ Ombica Churn Chatterjea, Tallenta	20	0	0
„ Boikant Nath Roy Chowdhry, Chittagong	6	10	0
„ Doorgadas Dutt, Roynah	10	0	0
„ Gobind Chunder Roy, Hatbariah	13	4	0
„ Ramgopal Singh Chowdhry, Kandi	5	0	0
„ Ashotose Bose, Saidpore	10	0	0
„ Taruck Nath Mookerjea, Mirzapore	13	4	0
„ Mohendra Nath Ghosal, Cawnpore	6	10	0
„ Dinoonath Gangooly, Saidpore	10	0	0
„ Mohendranath Chowdry, Ghateswara	3	0	0
„ Muttylal Chatterjea, Hosseingunge	5	0	0
„ Shoseevoosun Mookerjea, Benares	13	4	0
„ Parbutty Churn Kor, Dhodka	12	8	0
„ Hurrydas Ghose, Hossengabad	13	4	0
„ Monohurrylal Shome, Chinsurah	2	0	0
„ Mohendralal Ghose, Raneegunge	13	4	0
„ Gobindlal Roy, Mohigunge	13	4	0
„ Prosunno Coomar Dutt, Dacca	6	10	0
„ Obenash Chunder Banerjea, Cawnpore	3	0	0
„ Denonath Mojoomdar, Darjeeling	10	0	0
„ Muttylal Ghose, Hooghly	5	0	0
„ Benode Behary Gossain, Boiuchee	3	5	0
ERRATUM.			
For „ Preobrotonarain Singh, Soopal Rs. 6-10 read	8	0	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*December* 28, 1881.

GENERAL.—Moulvie Bazlul Karim, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector. Purneah, is transferred to Darjeeling, and is posted to the Sudder station of that district.

Baboo Suresh Chunder Dass, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Howrah, is transferred to the district of the 24-Pergunnahs, and is posted to the Sudder station of that district.

Baboo Benode Behary Sircar, Sub-Deputy Collector, Beerbhoom, is allowed leave for five days, under section 71, Chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under the orders of the 28th August 1881.

Baboo Sree Nath Gupta, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is posted to the district of Julpigoree.

Mr. T Smith, District and Sessions Judge, Burdwan, is allowed leave for one month under sections 71 and 72-2, Chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 7th January 1882.

Mr. J. F. Bradbury, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge, Burdwan, during the absence on leave of Mr. T. Smith, or until further orders.

Moulvi Ramizuddin, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Gya, is allowed furlough for two years, under section 131, Chapter X of the Civil leave Code, with effect from the 20th January 1882, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Baboo Rai Churn Ghose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Lohardugga, is confirmed in the sixth grade of the Subordinate Executive Service, with effect from the 29th July last, *vice* Baboo Rajoni Nath Chatterjee.

Advertisements.

WANTED a man to superintend Zemindari and Indigo factory work. Salary Rs. 50, applications to be sent by post to the manager, Nobabibhakar 35, Beniatola Lane Putteldanga, Calcutta.

BOOKS OF ALL SORTS.
SOLD AT CHEAP RATES BY
DEBENDRA NATH GHOSE & CO.,
The Central Library, 57 College Street, Calcutta,
CATALOGUES POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

NOTICE.
READ, COMPARE, THEN BUY
NOW READY FOR SALE.
RUSSICLAL SIRCAR'S COMPLETE KEY TO THE ENGLISH ENTRANCE COURSE FOR 1882.
Price with postage Rs. 2 two only, a *complete* copy to be had of the Author at "the Cottage No. 21, Chassadhobapara Road, Cossipore, via Baranagore Post Office in North Suburbs of Calcutta, and of all respectable booksellers. Money orders to be made payable at the *Baranagore Post Office only.*
The 4th January 1882.

JUST PUBLISHED
কুতুম পেচার নক্‌সা।
Part I. 3rd Edition.
Price 1 Rupee, postge 1 anna. To be had of Chunder Nath Bose No. 2 Abhoy Churn Ghose's Lane, Shampukur, Calcutta.
Part II in the Press.

GOALANDA AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION 1882.
Will be held from Sunday the 12th February (1st Falgun) till Sunday the 19th February (8th Falgun) both days inclusive. The bazar will be opened in the Exhibition ground on Wednesday the 1st February (20th Magh) and will last till the close of the month.
Prizes will be awarded to the exhibitors of best specimens of Agricultural produce, Indigenous country produce, live-stock &c.
Shop keepers wishing to open their stalls in the Exhibition ground should apply before the 1st February.
K. J. BADSHAH, *Subdl. Officer and President.*

FOR SALE VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.
1. Putnee talook Dihi Pooranderpore in Zillah Moorshedabad; all settled in durputnee with a reserved profit of Rs. 6,431 per annum.
2. That large and commodious House in the town of Rampore Bauliah, having an extensive compound of 116 bighas and always in the occupation of the District Judge as tenant. Monthly rent Rs. 150.
3. That large and commodious family dwelling-house Nos. 49 and 50 Kansaripara Road, Bhowanipore; originally built by the late Babu Radha Nath Bose attorney and greatly improved and enlarged by the undersigned since his purchase.
MOHINY MOHUN ROY,
Vakil High Court Appellate side.

To be published from the 31*st January* 1882.
THE ANTI-CHRISTIAN.
A MONTHLY JOURNAL.
EXPOSING THE ABSURDITIES OF CHRISTIANITY.
EDITED BY
Kaliprasanna Kavyabisharad F. A. C. S. Member of the National Secular Society, London.
The Antichristian will publish in its own columns what any Christian may have to say against its arguments. It defies all.
Annual subscription including postage—Rs. 3.
48 & 49 BALORAM BOSE'S *Ghat Road, Calcutta* S.

The Robbery at the Zoo.
All persons who have kept a record of the numbers and value of the Currency Notes paid by them at the Ticket Offices, at the Fancy Fair on the 2nd instant, will oblige by sending a memo. of the same without loss of time to the Commissioner of Police, as it may lead to the detection of the thieves.

CALCUTTA EXHIBITION OF INDIAN ART-MANUFACTURES, 1881-82.
The Exhibition is open to the public from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. on the under named 5 days in the week at the daily rates specified.

Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays	One rupee	each person
Saturdays	...	Eight annas
Sundays	...	Four „

Season Ticket holders are entitled to admission on all the above-named days between 9 and 5 P.M. but the Exhibition is strictly closed, on Mondays and Fridays.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
NOW OPEN EVERY NIGHT.
AT 8 O'CLOCK.
Grand Performance—Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Doors open at 3 o'clock, to commence at 4.
Bring the Children, they scream with delight at the comicalities of our
FUNNY CLOWNS.
CHIARINI'S
Royal Italian Circus.
AND
Performing Animals.
CONSTANT
Changes of Programme ?
INTRODUCING.
New and Striking Features.
THE VAST TENTS AND ENTRANCE ILLUMINATED.
BY THE USE OF
400 BRILLIANT GAS JETS.
The most famous of family Entertainments, a place of Boundless pleasure for the Children.
All the new attractions received with the wildest delight
SCENES OF THE ROMAN HIPPODROME
Upon 8 Bare-backed Steeds in intricate Manœuvres.
Horizontal Bar Act by the famous Gymnasts.
From the folies bergers, Paris, French and Angelo.
Scotish Sketches by the
MISSES EMMA & IDA STOODLY.
England's side Saddle Queen.
IN NEW MENAGE ACTS.
Roza and Professor Thuzet,
In new and wonderful mid-air performances.
SIGNOR CHIARINI.
With his beautiful and thoroughbred.
ARABIAN STALLION MAHOMED.
LES JEUS YCARRIEN.
OR
The "surprising Peristrephic Act," by the acme of the acrobatic profession.
The renowned Faust Brothers, concluding by Master Eugene making a complete double revolution in the air before coming to his former position.
MISS EMILY ROWLANDE.
The daring and fascinating equestrienne in her charming principal acts and specialtes.
MDLLE. ZAZO.
The beautiful and superb young Lady Gimnast on the Horizontal Bar. An act that invariably elicits vociferous applause from the public and eulogies from the Press—placing her in the foremost rank of the Profession unrivalled, and Per Excellence.
To-night
THE LAUGHABLE FARCE.
THE TURKISH CAVALRY;
OR
BATTLE OF PLEVNA.
PERFORMING ROYAL BENGAL TIGERS!
This sensational feature of
CHIARINI'S GREAT SHOW
Cannot be seen in any other travelling Menagerie on the Globe.
AN EDUCATED ZEBRA FROM AFRICA.
SOUTH AMERICAN GAZELLE.
A BLACK BEAR FROM THE HIMALAYA MOUNTAINS.
A BLACK TIGER FROM THE JUNGLES OF CENTRAL INDIA.
TWO ELEPHANTS FROM CEYLON.
ROYAL RABY TIGERS.
ONLY A FEW WEEKS OLD.
A KANGAROO THE WONDERFUL
ANIMAL OF AUSTRALIA.
MONSTER LIVING SERPANTS FROM BRAZIL.
Various species of MONKEYS, APES and BABOONS that are Educated to Ride the BEAUTIFUL LILLIPUTIAN SHETLAND PONIES.
IN A STEEPLE CHASE.
THIS COMPANY WILL PERFORM EVERY NIGHT.
Doors open at 8 O'clock.—Performance to commence at 9 punctually.
AND ON
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Doors open at 3 o' clock.—Performance to commence at 4 o' clock.

Prices of Admission.

BOXES WITH SIX CHAIRS	...	Rs. 30
SINGLE CHAIR IN BOX	... ...	5
ZENANAS WITH PRIVATE ENTRANCE FOR NATIVE LADIES (six chairs)	...	30
SINGLE CHAIR	... ...	5
DRESS CIRCLE CHAIRS	... ...	4
SECOND DRESS CIRCLE	... ...	3
STALLS (Carpetted Seats)	... ...	2
FIRST GALLERY	... ...	1
SECOND „	...	As 8

Children under 10 *years half price except to Boxes and Second Gallery*

NOTIFICATION.

To be peremporily sold pursuant to a Decree of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction made in suit No. 251 of 1880 (wherein Janokeynath Roy is plantiff and Sreemutty Khettermoney Dossee and Nilrutten Bose are defendants) and dated the 12th August 1880 by the Registrar of the said Court in his sale room at the Court house on Saturday the 14th day of January next at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon the undermentioned immoveable properties either in one lot or in several lots as may suit intending purchasers

Lot 1—All that four annas share of and in the Zemindary Pergunnah Tuppa Shah Alumpore and recorded as No. 2 in the rent roll of the Collector of Beerbhoom and which said four annas share of the Zemindary bears an annual Government revenue of Ruppees Thirteen thousand one hundred and sixty one three annas two pice and two cowree.

Lot 2.—All that four annas share in the Zemindary called Slaumpore Julthir and recorded as No. 286 in the rent roll of the Collector of Beerbhoom which said four annas share bears an annual Government Revenue of Rupees Thirty two, two annas ten pie and one cowree.

Lot 3.—All that four annas share in all that Zemindary called mehal Dominar and recorded as No 559 in the rent roll of the Collector of Beerbhoom and which said four annas share bears an annual Government Revenue of Rupees Thirteen, one anna, ten pie and three cowree.

Lot 4.—All that four annas share in all that Zemindary called mehal Doobrajpore and recorded as No. 545 in the rent roll of the Collector of Beerbhoom and which said four annas share bears an annual Government Revenue of Rupees Sixtynine eight annas and four pie and which said Zemindaries and lands are let in putnee.

Lot 5.—All that four annas share in all that Zemindary called Sheik Bahar and recorded as No. 154 in the rent roll of the Collector of Beerbhoom bearing a sudder jummah of Rupees three thousand seven hundred and fifteen and fourteen annas.

Lot 6.—All that four annas share in all that large brick built factory house together with thatched houses &c.' covering an area of one hundred biggahs and is butted and bounded as follows, namely, on the west and north of the Road leading from Sewry Saori to Kalipore on the East of the paddy land and the road and on the South of the Companys factory and Road, which said Zemindaries talooks and mehals are situate within the district of Beerbhoom and within the Registration sub-district of *Seoree* Thanna Suri Rajnagore, Kasba, Sakulipore, Labhpore Barwan Doobrajpore, and Mauresvar.

Lot 7.—All that upper-roomed brick built messuges tanement or dwelling house No 75 Beadon Street (formerly No 77 Nyan Chund Dutts' Street) Simlah, in the Town of Calcutta, together with the piece or parcel of land thereunto belonging and on part whereof the same is erected and built contaning by estimation two biggahs, twelve cottahs and three gundahs, be the same a little more or less and which premise are butted and bounded as follows, that is to say on the north by the tenanted land of Sumbhoo Chunder Bannerjee formerly belonging to Nilmoney Mitter deceased, on the south partly by the public Road colled Nyan Chund Dutts' Street partly by the house and premises of Sumbhoo Chunder Dutt formerly belonging to Rutton Chunder Dutt, partly by the land and tank belonging to the estate of Promothonath Dey and Aushootos Dey and partly by the dwelling house of Hullodhur Bysack formerly belonging to Gunganarain Bysack on the East partly by the house and premises belonging to the said estate of Promothonath Dey and Aushootoss Day and partly by the tenanted land of Sumbhoo Chunder Bannerjee, formerly belonging to Nilmony Mitter and on the west partly by the dwelling house and premises of Sreenauth Bose and Gopaul Chunder Bose, formerly belonging to Madhub chunder Bose partly by the house and premises of Birressur Dutt and partly by the dwelling house and premises of Bholanath Banerjee formerly belonging to Ramnidhee Banerjee.

Lot 8.—All that piece or parcel of land containing about two cottahs situate in Beadon Street in Calcutta and now forming a part of the said house and premises No 75 Beadon Street and lying to the south of the southern wall of the said house and separating the same from Beadon Street and which piece of land was purchtsed from the Municipal Commissioners of Calcutta.

The condition of sale and abstract of title may be seen in the Office of Registrar of High Court in its Original Jurisdiction and also in the office of Baboo Aushootoss Dhur Attorney for the Plaintiff at No 3 Hasting's Street in the Town of Calcutta on any day before the sale and will be produced at the sale.

Aushootoss Dhur, *Plaintiff's Attorney, Calcutta, High Court, Original Side.*
The 18th November 1881.

R. Belchambers, *Registrar.*

NOTIFICATION.

To be peremptorily sold persuant to a decree of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction dated the ninth day of June 1880 made in Suit No. 587 of 1878 (wherein Kissory Mohan Roy of No. 66, Sovabazar Street in the Town of Calcutta is plaintiff and the Administrator General of Bengal as the Administrator (with will annexed) of the property and credits of Charles Robert Lackersteen deceased, late of No 22, Royd Street in Calcutta is defendant) by the Registrar of the said Court in his sale room in the Court House on Saturday the 14th day of January next, at the hour of 12 O'clock at noon the undermentioned properties.—

All that undivided one-fourth share of and in all that upper-roomed house No. 39 Strand Road and No. 80 Clive Street which two numbers form one Block in the Town of Calcutta, containing by estimation two bigghas and bounded as follows: on the north by the property belonging to or occupied by Messrs. Gisbourne and Company, on the south by the property belonging to Babu Tarucknath Poramanick and occupied by Messrs Hoare Miller and Company and also the property belonging to some other party and occupied by Messrs. Wiseman Mitchell Reid and Company, on the east by Clive Street and on the west by the Strand Road.

The conditions of sale and abstract of title may be seen at the office of the Registrar of the High Court in its Original Jurisdiction or at the office of Babu Aushootoss Dhur Attorney for the plaintiff at No. 3 Hasting's Street Calcutta on any day before the sale and will be produced at the sale.

Aushootoss Dhur, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Calcutta, High Court Original Side, The 18th November, 1881.

R. Belchambers, Registrar.

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Rs.	2-8	3-8	4	4-8	5-4	6-8	6	6-8	8-12	10-8	Each.

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2	3	4	6 Quarts
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Extra Stones, As. 8, each.

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NOTICE.

Persons exercising any Trade, Profession or Calling within the Town, and all itinerant dealers, hawkers and pedlars are reminded that they should at once apply for Licenses in accordance with the 3rd Schedule of Act IV of 1876, for the year 1882, as all Licenses granted in 1881 expired on the 31st of December last.

Notice is hereby given that under Section 67 of Act IV. (B. C.) 1876, Licenses for Carriages, Horses, Ponies or Mules, kept within the Town, for the half-year, commencing from 1st of January 1882, should be taken out at once. Parties failing to take out Licenses will be prosecuted without further notice.

By order.

Nobo Gopal Mitter.
License Officer.

SCHEDULE. *Per Half-year.*

	Rs.	A.	P.
For every four-wheeled carriage drawn by two horses	12	0	0
If more than one such carriage, then for every such carriage after the first, two-thirds to the above rate	8	0	0
For every four-wheeled carriage drawn by one horse, or pony or mule, or a pair of ponies or mules under thirteen hands	6	0	0
If more than one such carriage, then for every such carriage after the first, two-thirds of the above rate	4	0	0
For every two-wheeled carriage ..	6	0	0
For every horse (*not a race horse*) pony or mule	6	0	0
For every race horse	12	0	0
For every pony or mule under thirteen hands	2	0	0

Notes.—Animals under eleven hands in hieght, and carriages, the wheels of which do not exceed twenty-four inches in diameter, are exempted.

N.B.—It is requested that parties applying for Licenses for their Offices will be good enough to give the address of the stables where their carriages and horses are kept.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given that the registration of Carts, Hackeries, and other Wheeled Vehicles without springs, for the first half-year of 1882 will, under Section 83 of Act IV. (B.C.) of 1876, commence from the 1st of January 1882, and that a fee of Rs, 4 will be required at the time for each Registration under Section 85. of Act IV. (B.C.) of 1876.

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Applications to be made and testimonials forwarded to Raja Khettramohun Sinha, Rai Bahadur, Manager Dinajepur Rajbari Estate till the 15th January 1882.

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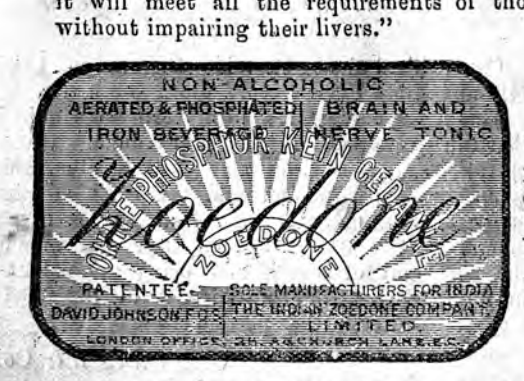

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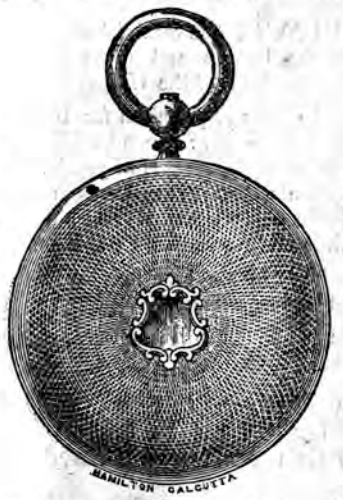

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